

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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Written for The INLAND PRINTER.

WOOD VERSUS PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

NO. III.- BY THOMAS W. ELLIOTT.

WOOD engraving has made rapid strides the last fifteen or twenty years, and the American nation deserves the credit for pushing it forward with its capital and enterprise. The *Scientific American* stimulated wood engravers (mechanical) to do better work by its illustrations made by Ten Eyck, fifteen years ago; take up a copy of the same paper today, and you will not find any better work in it. The fine illustrations (pic-

torial) in Harper's Monthly, Century and other first-class. American magazines, set the English engravers in London, England, thinking how the Americans could afford to pay for and be somewhat of an artist to put artistic feeling into his work as he engraves it. Give an artistic subject to an engraver who is mostly on mechanical work, and the result will be a very stiff looking and unsatisfactory cut, to an artist in oil or water colors. Also, if you give a mechanical subject to a pictorial engraver, you will get a cut devoid of sufficient strength and which lacks decision in the details. There are some who can engrave both, and do them well, but

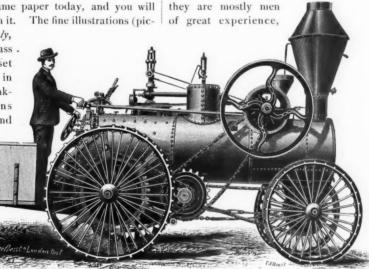


Fig. 1.

produce such work. Correspondents of trade journals often assert that process work reproduces the drawings and paintings of the artist correctly, without being butchered by the wood engraver. Perhaps it would open their eyes if I here say, that there are a great many artists in oil who could not draw in black and white a copy of their subject that a one term pupil in an art school would be proud of. (Look at some of the sketches by famous artists in an art exhibition catalogue.)

Before photographs on wood came into general use, wood engravers had some terrible drawings to convert into something that would look like what was intended. Certainly, a wood engraver to do pictorial work should

have a natural gift for the business, and generally over forty years of age. Mr. Huard, one of the artists of the London News, sixteen years ago, would draw a sketchy subject in pencil on the wood, putting in a few light touches with wash, which the wood engraver converted into a wavy tint. The drawings did not look very attractive on the block, but when printed looked well. My employer got some of this work to do, he being a mechanical engraver; not liking it, he turned it over to me; and at that time you could not have given me a better treat. Linley Sambourne, of Punch, made his drawings on the wood in ink, as black as your hat. C. Keene used to draw in reddish ink; J. Tenniel, with

a gold point (no flies on him), producing a gray line and stiff drawing. Du Maurier makes a large sketch in pen and ink; it is then photographed on wood with some chemicals that take the points off the tools and make you smile the wrong way.

I am sorry to say there are a majority of wood engravers (as well as in other callings), who do not strive to improve beyond a certain standard; work about four or five days a week and dissipate the rest;

very seldom save money, go it while they are young, and when they get old, sponge or live on their friends. These are the class who say photo-engraving is ruining the business; yes, while they neglect it. Artists have the same fault. I knew one of the artists on Frank Leslie's Illustrated who got, at one time, \$100 a week; yet he did not save, and, at last, was buried at the expense of a prominent New Yorker. Prices in wood engraving have gone down to nearly onethird of what they were fifteen years ago. Still, wages

have not gone down at the same ratio, because photography has helped; what had to be drawn on wood is now mostly photographed, for a small sum, from the original painting, or large sketch. Illustration I was drawn in sepia, about 12 by 24, reduced by photography on to the block, and engraved. Observe how strong the blacks and how clear the snow, also details of the buildings. If this was done by half-tone process it would look flat. Take a landscape painter and ask him which he likes best—process, steel, or wood cut, and he will tell you he prefers the latter. Why? Because there are so many grada-

tions of tone, rich color in foliage and softness in the sky and distance where required. In fact, I have heard artists say they could tell what color the picture was painted from the wood cut print. Speaking of photography, sometimes I take a photo from the subject, put it on to the wood and engrave it without any drawing at all, ruling it on the ruling machine; illustration J was done this way. For process work this would have to be drawn in black and white (for a satisfactory job), so

it could be engraved while the artist was drawing it. Even then he would not be able to show details in taps, etc., like the wood cut. (Put down mark No. 2 for the woodpecker.)

For work of a decided character and detail, such as silverware, stoves, bird'seye views, etc., something like illustration K, it is best for them to be drawn on the wood, for the reason that the details get lost in the reflections, high lights and heavy shadows, and manufacturers desire that all ornamentation should be well brought out.



Fig. I.

In this class of work the photo-engraver has to take a short run, leaving the wood engraver to put up mark No. 3. Shadows, polished edges and straight lines on K are done on the ruling machine, the rest is handwork. Speaking of the ruling machine, it was first made by an Englishman, in New York, a Mr. Bellman. The machine will do as much work in a day as would take an engraver a week by hand, and still not produce as good effects as the machine work.

Pen and ink portraits (process) generally have a hard look, and finish off abruptly from the shades into the

white. Half-tone portraits are generally too gray and flat, get filled up and look smudgy. I question if a process cut can be done quicker than a wood cut in this case, for the portrait can be engraved from a photo on the wood, in the time an artist would take to draw it. Illustration L was done this way; and has been through the London (Ont.) Daily and Weekly Free Press. In regard to the

printing qualities of the different plates, it is well known that printers prefer the wood cut, because it is not so liable to fill up or look dirty. The following diagrams (magnified) will show the difference in the depth of the whites: Fig. 1 represents zinc-etching shown by a step for each etch; Fig. 2 shows the same, only with the steps rounded off in the final etch; if this is not well done, the first step will catch

from it; observe it is rounded at the edges. Fig. 5, a washout gelatine relief ready to electrotype from - No. 6 the wood cut showing the way the tools cut, leaving nothing for the ink to catch on to, except on the lines.

Wood engraving stands today preëminently the best method for illustrating books and catalogues. Although it may cost a little more than photoengraving in the first place, still there is greater satisfaction in the end. As regards wood engrav-

ing going out, the writer cannot say so from experience. I have been in this continent sixteen years, and have not been out of work a week. Boxwood is cheaper now than it was a few years ago, which makes a great difference in the price, especially large cuts, this being the most expensive item with the wood engraver. In large establishments men are kept on certain classes of work only, thus

> becoming very rapid, and experts in their special line. One man will do nothing else but skies and



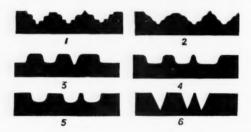
the ink in the open places and look dirty. Fig. 3 repre- | water; another, trees; another, portraits, and so on. sents a gelatine relief (swelled); Fig. 4, the reverse cast | In conclusion, allow me to impress on any of your readers who are wood engravers, to stick to their business (if they like it—no good unless they do); persevere; subscribe for and read the trade journals; keep posted;



Fig. L.

catch on to new ideas-use them in your business; don't expect something in every number - if you get one or two wrinkles in a year it will pay you more than the year's subscription; at any rate this is my experience. The more trade journals you see the more vim and enterprise you will put into your calling, for the contents will

stimulate you to go ahead, not keep behind like some old fogies who think they know everything, and have nothing to learn. Look at the May issue of The Inland Printer and see the record: 47 wood cuts; to process cuts, advertisements of process engravers; I wood engraver's advertisement; 5 supplements, halftone process; 5 photo-engravings from wood cuts;



10 photo-engravings. This speaks for itself. One of your contemporaries in New York, about two weeks ago, had the following: We notice that all first-class catalogues still use wood cuts for illustrations. I leave the rest for your readers to judge and speak of.

Written for The Inland Printer.

SUCCESS IN JOB PRINTING.

BY J. B. CALDWELL

IT is evident that there are only two main reasons for engaging in the business of job printing, namely, pleasure and money making. The latter is the one to be mainly considered, as the more money one makes, honorably, of course, the better is he pleased.

To succeed, many things are essential, a few of which will be mentioned.

True success can be secured, not by simply getting patrons, but by keeping them, year in and year out. How is this to be done? Study their likes, their tastes, and gratify them. If a customer has a fancy for a certain style of paper, of type, of ink, secure what he desires, if he will pay for the trouble, and he will if his patronage is worth having. Do first-class work, and promptly on time, and two to one you may be assured of his regular custom.

It will be found profitable, in many instances, to dispense with antiquated faces of type that have done service in newspaper and job work since the war. As a rule, such type will bring more money from the foundry than it will used in jobwork. Time, money, credit and patience will be saved by keeping a reasonable assortment of late modern faces of type.

Never use fine faces of type in newspaper and ordinary poster work.

Keep the fonts of type for advertising, for poster and for commercial printing separate, and give orders that they are not to be used except where they belong.

Have all cases labeled and numbered, and see that they are kept in their places when not in use. Having them arranged together will greatly facilitate the work, as much time is lost going from place to place to get the different faces needed.

Do not have the news-stands and regular compositors' racks filled with cases. They should contain only their own cases.

Keep a specimen book containing a line of each job face in the office, with the number of its case. This will make it possible to have any job set just as desired by marking the number of type over each line to be set.

Keep the type in the cases, clean and ready for use. Much is lost in time and money by "dead" type and "sorts" stowed away that should have been in the case or tied up, where it would be easy of access.

Collect all bills promptly, giving receipt. This is business-like, and has a favorable impression, and is necessary if you wish to pay the butcher, baker, grocer, etc., without delay.

Know to a nicety the actual cost of each job, in material, time, etc., and figure up the profit. This will enable you to know what pays, and whether your workmen are bringing in money to you, or are not earning their wages.

Some printers, who aspire to be artists, will spend a day's time, or more, setting up a letterhead or card, when no extra charge has been made for it. If the setting was done in two hours, or less, the profit would be none too much. It is well to keep an eye on such, and curtail their expensive experiments, lest they make you too much money out of pocket.

The printer who does his work honestly, carefully, and works faithfully, will bear watching, and will like to have his work frequently inspected. He will, by doing nice work, make money for his employer, and the employer, if intelligent, will find it out.

There is a certain class of characters who get a great deal of printing done, and are always changing places, hunting for cheap work, with the intimation that they are going to make some printer rich by giving him all their work. The way to do with such is to put on a stiff price, and stick to it. Nine times out of ten they only want to get your lowest figures on a piece of work, and the next time will go to someone else, to see if they could get a lower figure.

There are well-to-do business firms who will resort to the littleness of trying to get their printing done for nearly nothing. It does not pay to try for it. Let them get it done where they can, while you study up how to do good work, keep your accounts squared, office in order and business in ship-shape.

In order to succeed don't work for nothing. If you can afford it, there are others who cannot; take a rest, let the other fellow have a chance, and you'll be the better for it.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTER FROM A SOCIAL STANDPOINT.

BY M. I. CARROLL.

PEOPLE of an inquiring turn of mind must regard it as exceeding strange that a class of people possessing so many social traits and characteristics as do the members of the printing fraternity should be so signally and so uniformly unsuccessful in maintaining organizations of a social or beneficial character. Of the numberless efforts that have been made in this direction during the past twenty years, I cannot now recall a single instance where the results have been at all satisfactory to the projectors, or where the life of the organization was extended enough to warrant the labor expended in its formation. In fact, the organization of these societies has been followed in monotonous regularity by their collapse from one cause or another. Still, the frequency with which efforts have been made to organize and maintain societies of this kind in the past will warrant the assumption that a great many clearthinking printers are of the opinion that their existence would prove both beneficial and enjoyable. But if we admit the truth of this proposition, then how can we satisfactorily or creditably account for the many disheartening failures that have attended our efforts in this

While I do not presume to have the power or discernment to fully answer this question, still I am of the opinion that an open discussion of the matter may lead us to a partial solution of the problem, at least to an extent that will enable us to attain some measure of success in a direction in which it is generally conceded that the printer has many qualifications that, if properly directed, would undoubtedly lead to success. It is universally admitted that there is no more social individnal than the printer; but collectively considered they do not appear to be able to maintain the same characteristics or propensities. Half a dozen printers, under favorable circumstances, will develop an amount of congenial sociability that, were it possible to convey the same spirit to half a hundred, it would immediately assure the success of any organization they might form.

It may be possible that in forming organizations of this kind we may have proceeded upon altogether wrong lines. This will appear the more likely when we admit the fact, as admit we must, that we have so far failed to ingraft in these organizations the features that have made it possible for the half dozen to be so genial and social, while in their stead we have steadily incorporated or adopted practices that, to the peculiar temperament of the printer, have proven wearisome, if not absolutely irksome. We know that, as a usual thing, the average printer will go as far as anyone to enjoy an evening's sociability, and we know that no one possesses the faculty of being more agreeable on such occasions. Then why is it that social organizations composed exclusively of printers have been so difficult to maintain? After reviewing the past, I am led to the conclusion that the organization possessing the necessary elements to attract and sustain the attention of printers has not yet been found; that we have heretofore omitted a link somewhere, the absence of which has rendered the whole structure defective and non-attractive.

That organizations of the character under discussion would be productive of much good among printers I am fully convinced. They would lead to a better understanding and a better acquaintance than can be reached in any other way that I know of. The trade organizations with which most printers are affiliated, while indispensable in their way, are wholly inadequate for this purpose. They are of a purely business character, and little calculated to promote sociability or good fellowship among their members, while under the most favorable circumstances they could scarcely be utilized as a channel through which the various members could bring their families into more friendly relations. Even had they the inclination they would still not have the time necessary to consider questions other than those relating to the regulation of trade matters, for which purpose they have been instituted. It would seem to follow, then, that what is needed is an organization where there will be little, if any, technical business to be considered; one, in fact, where there will be as few "rules" and "regulations" as it is possible to get along with, and where the elements of sociability and amusement will be the predominating features. It does not seem as though it would be an impossible thing to accomplish this; still we must not be unmindful of the fact that many of the societies for social promotion that have been formed in the past have had the objects just mentioned fully in view, and the failures that have attended these efforts would indicate that there has been a stumbling block somewhere, and one whose exact location or nature we have not as yet been able to place.

It cannot be truthfully charged that these failures have been caused by attempts on the part of individuals to secure the support of the organization to advance their political, financial, or other ends. I can truthfully say that I have never observed an attempt of this kind in any of these organizations that I have been a member of, nor have I heard of like attempts elsewhere.

The want of success, then, must be attributed to other causes, and I am inclined to believe, as I have above stated, that it is on account of our neglect to incorporate or properly develop features that would be considered social from a printer's standpoint. This, with a tendency in the direction of an overdose of superficial style at their meetings and entertainments, will probably account for much of the difficulty that has been encountered in the past. We will all admit that style may be a very good thing in its way, but it does not follow by any means that it is a satisfactory substitute for sociability, or that it will retain the attention of a class of people who have sense enough to know that their station and means will not allow of anything more than an awkward imitation of that doubtful commodity at best.

There is really no good reason why printers should not be able to organize and maintain societies for social intercourse in every city of any importance in the country. They would undoubtedly serve many a good purpose, not only making it possible for printers to be brought into closer and more harmonious relations, as well as serving as a means for placing the families of printers on a social footing that would not otherwise be possible. Let us make another effort in this direction, and see if we cannot provide the printer with a place where he can expect sensible and rational amusement; a place where a man's better parts will be brought to the surface, and where he can without any misgiving invite his friends and the members of his family. Past failures should be overlooked, or at least should not be held as an obstacle to future endeavor. Let us in some way break away from the humdrum sort of life that we have heretofore been contented with, and show the world that a printer is capable of something more than an automatic-like journey through life. In doing this we will not only be serving our own best interests, personally considered, but we will also be doing something that will win the regard and esteem of all well-thinking people.

Written for The Inland Printer.

ORNAMENTATION.

BY W. E. SEAPORT.

LARGE proportion of the new productions of the A typefounders, as shown in the numerous specimen sheets, issued so frequently, are supplied with word ornaments, designed for use between words and at the beginning and ending of lines. The average printing establishment is overstocked with an abundance of borders and other ornaments, which have for some time filled the places formerly occupied by the Chinese, Japanese and Egyptian combinations, which latter were so popular a few years ago. The writer has noticed a tendency among printers to overwork these word ornaments mentioned above, and the idea that some fantastical object must follow a word or line as necessarily as a period or a comma, seems to be prevalent. The only apparent reason for this notion is that the extras are furnished with the font.

It will be remembered how the Chinese and Egyptian

borders were overdone at the time of their introduction. Little jobs, such as tickets, folders, etc., scarcely large enough to contain the printed matter, were overcrowded with cornstalks, obelisks, pyramids and Chinamen. Often tiny cuts of dogs and cats would appear together as though they had fallen upon the scene. A circular announcing the opening of a fashionable millinery establishment might easily be mistaken for an advertisement heralding the coming of "thirteen united shows." Ridiculous and absurd effects, the work of the proverbial "intelligent" compositor, were brought out by placing a Chinaman in a prominent position on an American laundry price list; the serpent, a dragon and a spider's web would appear on a liquor dealer's business card; a lean, raw-boned camel, a diminutive bull pup and an exceedingly crooked cat, were made to do duty in an advertisement setting forth the merits of Chicago dressed beef and prime sausage, while the programme of a horse trot was adorned with a snail and an Egyptian ass.

Yet, notwithstanding all, when used judiciously by competent workmen, these combinations have been skillfully employed with pleasing effect, and the beautiful designs brought out by a proper and moderate arrangement of the characters have been numberless. As was anticipated, however, these novelties have almost entirely disappeared, but they may yet be found in daily use in the wayback printing office, and the editor and proprietor, who, by the way, is also the carrier boy, is still beguiled by the belief that to make an effective showing of this material it is necessary to force the whole font into one job because it all appears on one page of the specimen sheet from which he has made his selection. It is, perhaps, needless to try to convince him that he is laboring under a delusion.

I would not condemn ornamentation, but the inordinate practice of indulging in too much of it should be discouraged.

The habit of overcrowding is noticed in the use of the characters furnished with the late designs of job fonts; in many instances which have come under my observation, a space between the words would have appeared to much better advantage. A prominent line which should stand out boldly is too often put back in the case because it was found that there was not room for the end pieces, and the type substituted has been so much smaller as to have a bad effect on the whole job.

The writer, who is ready at all times to accept of a suggestion offered by any of the correspondents of The Inland Printer, would offer a few practical hints on this subject:

First of all, guard against overcrowding. The work you have in hand, which, when completed, may have a maltese cross or some nameless object between all the words, will not bear inspection. The copy furnished you may be full of embellishments, but you can certainly improve on it by omitting fully two-thirds of them. If there is a considerable amount of matter to go on the card, billhead, or whatever the work may be, there will not be much room to spare for ornaments, so leave them off.

If the work in hand contains but little matter, as compared with the size of the sheet to be printed, ornaments at the top and bottom of the page may be used with good effect, and without encroaching on blank space. Fig. 1 will illustrate:

Ornaments used in connection with a line of type should be separated from the letter by a five-em space at least. Figs. 2 and 3 will show the diverse effect of this rule when applied both ways:

SILVER+PLATED+WARE+AND+METALS.

Fig. 4 is something abominable, which a printer cannot but notice and criticise—ornaments designed for use with brass rule that will not line with the type. The line looks cramped.

TEMERALD*COASTING*CLUB

FIG. 4.

Fig. 5 is also an error which cannot be laid at the door of the progressive printer. A light-faced letter hedged in by great black ornaments; it may be compared to a streak of lightning between two thunder clouds.

In the division of initials with ornaments the periods take the place of spacing on the one side, while between the character and the next letter, a space, corresponding in thickness to the period, should be given. So with the ends. See Fig. 6. If the type and ornaments were all set close together the line would present an uneven

appearance.

It will be noticed by referring to your specimen books that where fonts furnished with ornaments are shown, all punctuation marks are studiously omitted. In this manner the ornaments show to better advantage.

Much could be said in favor of brass rule in ornamentation, but the expensive nature of the metal seems to be the chief objection to its lavish use in this direction. Yet every printing office should be supplied with

at least a small quantity of the various faces of fancy rule, which may be skillfully employed together with ornaments and border. However, do not commit the unpardonable sin of cutting any of the pieces contained in your labor-saving fonts.

In closing, the writer would add that the advertising columns of The Inland Printer offer a most instructive study of the principles of ornamentation. One will notice, above all other things, that no ornaments of any kind are used at a sacrifice to proportionate display.

Written for The Inland Printer.

OUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

THERE was a time, when, to be a printer was almost to court having one's name coupled with epithets of disapproval, if not positive disgrace. That such a conclusion was justified by facts is exceedingly doubtful. The members of the craft belong to the same human family, are formed of the same clay; their bodies are percolated by the same blood; their hearts beat to the same kindly, moral and loyal music.

Yet, to bear the name of "printer" was to be supposed (perhaps from constant association with the "devil," and the superstitious idea that the art was the invention of the father of all evil) to be an adept in and a promoter of all the mischief and cussedness in the world.

That day has passed, never to return. The title has become one of honor; respect has taken the place of sneering and calumny; the evolution is perfect. Today the printer stands not aside for anyone; is called to fill the highest and most responsible positions in the nation, and the most revered tongues speak of him only with praise.

Even in the past, bad as many believed the printer to be, no one coupled him with the betrayal of secrets, and to no class of men have more and important ones been intrusted. In the great bee hive of the government printing office at Washington, where more than all others combined, "confidential matter" is given to his keeping; where every day is crowded with department and state secrets, but a single instance can be found of the betrayal of his trust. This is a fact that cannot be disputed, and is the highest possible indorsement that the printer is imbued with the truest manhood; with honor that is proof against the greatest temptation; that he is the peer of any man, and may justly claim the most exalted praise.

Speaking of this, the Hon. James G. Blaine, a man whose testimony, from his wide and intimate association with the craft, outweighs a vast multitude of others, recently said, "Public officials usually have an unfounded fear of newspaper men, but in my experience I have never had my confidence betrayed." To that, any words would be superfluous.

And printers are as much swayed by sympathy for suffering and sorrow as any class or condition of men, more so than the great majority; are as tender-hearted and as open-handed, giving even to lavishness.

Is not this so?

When the disaster of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, one beyond the power of description, so wildly, mournfully, piteously horrible, became known, printers were among the first to rush to the rescue; to send from their often slender stores; to even mortgage their yet unearned wages to feed the hungry, nurse the sick, clothe the naked, provide homes for the homeless and bury the dead.

"Angels could not have done more," wrote Governor Beaver to the public printer at Washington, when he received the more than liberal, the magnificent, subscription of the employés of the office. And it was sent with many a deep regret, many a sympathizing tear, many a prayer for the staying of hunger, sickness, fire, flood and pestilence; many a blessing showered upon the heads of the noble men and women who, taking their own lives in their hands, had gone to save others.

One thousand and five hundred dollars (in round numbers) from the employés of the government printing office in Washington, contributed to the great charity, the most needed, the most deserving charity of the nineteenth century!

Do you know what that means? Do you understand that a large percentage of the workers who thus sent aid and comfort to the hopeless, helpless and needy, are women, young and old, married and unmarried? That many have sick or crippled husbands, fathers, mothers or children to support, and the sum taken from their small wages necessitated self-deprivation; was the taking of bread from their own and loved ones' mouths; the shoes from their feet; was not the abstaining from pleasure or luxury, but the literal robbing of self and those dearer than self of the scanty means that eked out life?

Such, however, was the fact, and thrice blessed should be the charity and thrice blessed will it be to the poor, patient, hard-working toilers and cheerful, generous givers. It was not the giving of the rich to the poor, but the poor to the poor; was the taking as of one's heart's blood to bestow upon strangers; the free, warmnatured giving that rendered the gift holy.

Not a single iota of praise would we detract from any; they fairly earned and are entitled to all the praise they will receive both in the here and the hereafter. But when the roll of honor of earth is recorded by angel fingers in the great book of heaven the \$1,500 given by the noble men and women of the government printing office will be found at or near the head in "bold-faced" letters of never to be tarnished gold.

* *

What were newspaper men doing while others were thus winning the highest of earthly glory? Much, very much, aye more than will ever be told. Let one of the highest among them speak for the whole. He said: "The names of the untiring, sleepless, footsore men,

with no time for self-communing, day after day built up columns of the story of a great calamity, for whose instant telling the world was alarmedly waiting—the names of these men will be forgotten before the next novel, the next story is advertised as ready for our amusement. It is a part of the unending irony of life that the brief credit which will be given them will spring more from our recognition that they fired our imagination than from our recognition of the hardships and privations of their labor. When after years in which we shall have grown no wiser, another flimsy embankment shall crumble and discharge the torrent of death upon some peaceful valley, it will not be their hardwrung columns of bitter truth which journals will reprint, but splendid prophetic pictures of the imagination. Yet their work is the highest, and die to what degree it may with the world, which heard them only for the fact they had it to tell, it will live with them to the end of their lives in the recollection of duty done for public benefit, and for no other sake."

Aye, it is irony, bitter and often galling; has been, ever will be so, but the work will be done bravely and well to the end. Has been, will be so, and the lines written on the death of poor Fred Burnaby by a brother journalist is a fitting epitaph for all:

"Laurels, or roses, all one to him now—
What to a dead man is glory or glow?—
Rose wreaths for love, or a crown on his brow?
Dead—does he know?"

To no class of men is more honor due than to the journalists, and from the roll of honor in the present and the coming their names will not be omitted, but stand facing, full-fronted, time and eternity.

* *

Had it not been for reporters and printers how little indeed would the world, that fairly held its breath with shuddering and awe, have ever known of the valley of death, the horror of horrors? Remembering this let those who have heretofore spoken slightingly of the craft forever be dumb. No one exceeded them in labor, sympathy, in material aid; no class produced more heroes. Against raging floods, falling houses, a tornado of timber, hunger, flaming fire and pestilence they fought, won tears of thankfulness, the blessings of widows and orphans, and hereafter let any scornful lips speak a word against the craft, if they dare!

HAVE the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money; to wear your old garments till you can pay for new ones; to pass the bottle without filling your glass; to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is better that you should be silent; to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket; to provide an entertainment for your friends within your means, not beyond; to own that you are poor, if you are so; and to obey your Savior, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.



3. W. Butler Paper Company

183, 185 & 187 Monroe Street, ⇒GHIGAGO€

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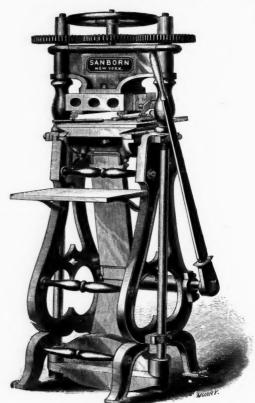
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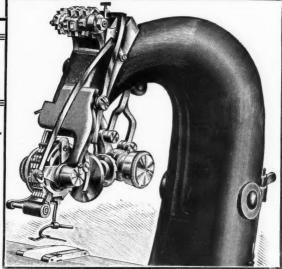
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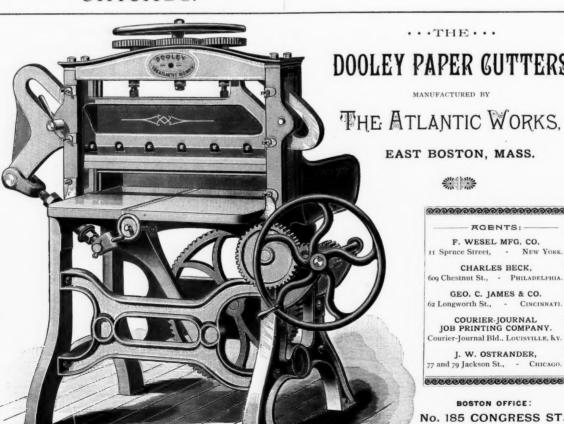
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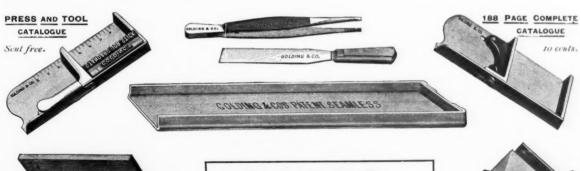
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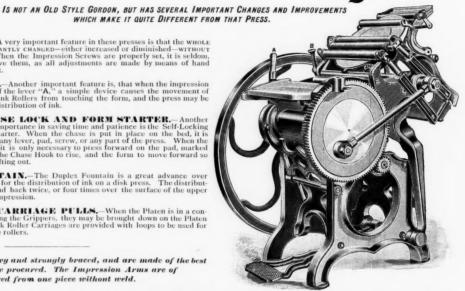
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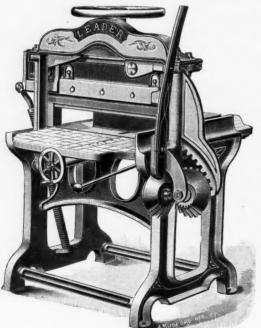
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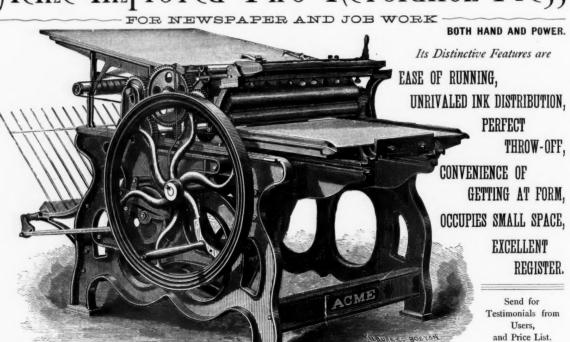


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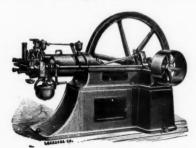
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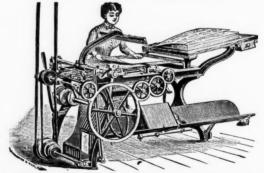
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

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The INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, JULY, 1889.

INDORSED BY INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, DENVER, JUNE, 1889.

RESOLVED, That the International Typographical Union recognizes in THE INLAND PRINTER the technical trade journal of the craft, and cordially recommends it to the patronage of the printers of the United States.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPO-GRAPHICAL UNION.

IN another section of THE INLAND PRINTER will be found a synopsis of the proceedings of the thirtyseventh annual session of the International Typographical Union, which convened in the city of Denver, Monday, June 10, 1889, which we believe will prove of more than ordinary interest to a large proportion of our readers. While a diversity of opinion may exist as to the wisdom or propriety of all its transactions, we believe that in the main they will meet with approbation. The delegates thereto were thoroughly representative men, who were evidently guided in their decisions by what they honestly believed to be for the best interests of the craft.

But in spite of this fact we cannot help regretting that more explicit instructions were not given to the committee appointed to consider the question of the union's relations with the Typothetæ, for, while we have every faith in the ability, diplomacy and earnestness of purpose of the gentlemen composing it, we believe it would have been more satisfactory, both to themselves and the local unions, if a definite line of policy had been suggested for their guidance; and this could have been accomplished, in our judgment, without infringing on their prerogatives or hampering their action. In other words, it would have been more advisable, in view of past experience, to have formulated a line of policy in advance than to throw such onus on a committee, for while it is true a certain discretionary power should be vested in a consultative body, it would certainly have strengthened their hands to know that the propositions submitted had been authorized, and were in harmony with the views of the International Typographical Union. However, we feel assured the matter has been confided to good hands, and that no effort will be lacking on their part to secure peace with honor - a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The acceptance of the more than generous offer of the Board of Trade of Colorado Springs, donating eighty acres of land in the immediate vicinity of that beautiful sanitarium on condition that a printers' home be erected thereon, marks a new era in the history of the "International." Every delegate who had the pleasure of being driven over it was enraptured with the location, its surroundings, prospect, etc. It is certainly a donation of which every craftsman should feel proud; and we are perfectly satisfied that if the proper steps are taken at the proper time, and a spirit of interest manifested in its success by those most deeply interested, the employing printers of the United States will generously contribute to its endowment. There is no reason why, with a little exertion, a building cannot be erected thereon which will compare favorably with similar institutions, and which will be an asylum, not, as some croakers state, for the worthless and undeserving, but for the needy who from causes beyond their control are unable to provide for their own necessities.

Although a number of important and fundamental changes have been made in the government of the body

from those adopted at the Kansas City convention, it will be observed that before becoming operative they must be ratified by a vote of the local unions, and that the suggestion presented in the June issue of The Inland PRINTER has been adopted, July and August having been set apart as what may be designated the debating months, thus affording ample time for deliberate and intelligent action thereon. The reports of the officers were satisfactory on the whole; the statement of the secretarytreasurer showing a balance of \$15,619.94 on hand, and the trustees of the Childs-Drexel fund \$21,689.65. The pressmen also made a favorable showing, seven local unions having been organized during the past year. Chicago was selected as the future headquarters, and Atlanta as the city in which the next convention will be held.

The indorsement of THE INLAND PRINTER as the technical trade journal of the craft is an honor duly appreciated, for which we return our sincere thanks; and we trust that no effort will be lacking on our part to make it worthy such recognition.

The officers have proved themselves faithful and efficient, and although a little feeling was developed on the "hold over" claim, the consensus of opinion was that all were worthy of reëlection. Mr. Plank's administration was almost unanimously commended, and credit given it for the exercise of prudence and common sense. It was admitted on all hands that Secretary-Treasurer McClevey had discharged his onerous duties in an acceptable manner, and it is no exaggeration to state that the record of few officials have been more highly commended.

The princely hospitality of No. 49 will long be held in grateful remembrance. No other city than Denver could have afforded such a scenic treat, and certainly no body of men throughout the length and breadth of the land could have surpassed the hearty, unostentatious welcome extended by its members. The committee of arrangements spared neither trouble nor expense in catering to the enjoyment of their visitors. Their names are now household words in every city in the Union, and to prove we are not guilty of exaggeration we simply refer to their portraits on another page.

TRADE JOURNALS.

THE trade journal is here, and here to stay. It is its own reason and excuse for being, and makes and pays its own way. Its future is destined to be one of improvement and expansion. It cannot be otherwise, for the demand for it is imperative and growing. While there are now trade journals (so called) almost without number, the real trade journals are, as yet, comparatively few in number, but their influence is great and constantly and rapidly increasing.

There comes under the general head of trade journals all publications devoted wholly, or even in part, to any particular trade or profession. Journals of this general character have existed for a long time, but, as a rule, they have been published by parties interested in and

making a business of the particular trades or professions of which the journal they published was an advocate. Of course the editor of such a publication, if it rose to the dignity of having an editor, was hampered as to latitude, for the reason that all he wrote or permitted to be written for his journal must of necessity be subservient to the interests of the firm issuing it, the prime object in publishing the journal being to advance the business interests of the firm. Such journals still exist, and will continue to have existence, perhaps, if not for all time, for many years to come, but in prestige and influence they are fast losing ground. They are coming more and more to be looked upon as circulars from the firms issuing them, and not as journals in the true sense of the word. Business firms still find use for these publications; they are perfectly legitimate, and will continue to be put out so long as the conditions remain which make them useful and available. And right here let it be admitted that out of these has grown the real trade journal.

Now, what is a real trade journal? It is a publication for the dissemination of trade information exclusively, and published purely as a business matter by parties who have no business interests in the trade or profession their publication is intended to promulgate. These conditions are required to make the representative trade journal; without them it must be bereft of the most necessary prerogative of a perfect trade journal, and that prerogative is absolute freedom from alliances, either business or otherwise, that are calculated to influence the contents of the publication. While it is not pretended to intimate that a business man could not publish a journal in the interests of the trade or profession in which he was engaged in a business way, and do so in all honesty of intent and actions, it can be truly said that it is seldom, if ever, done. Human nature is so weak and the temptations are so great to color the contents so as to favor directly, or indirectly, his own individual business interests, that it can be said to almost be the rule for him to do so. And this is, to say the least, very unfair if the publication is put out claiming to be an unhampered, unbiased journal, devoted exclusively to the advancement of the best interests of the trade or profession it represents. From this practice of coloring the contents, and leaving out things which, in justice to the readers, should go in, a trade publication now emanating from a business house is looked upon as containing only such articles or information as will redound to the interests of the house, or at least such as will not work to the detriment of those interests. Happily there are but few publications now in the field, emanating from business houses, whose publishers claim that they are other than vehicles for advancing the business interests of the publishers. There are, however, a few still struggling to maintain the positions of real trade journals, but the very efforts they make to do so prove abortive and hurtful to them. The real trade journal, unbiased and unhampered by business alliances, will "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may,"

and this course so frequently exposes the course pursued by the other class *calling* themselves trade journals that the latter are finding it impossible to maintain the high plane in the estimation of the public they have formerly occupied. The older business houses, with but few exceptions, fully realize these facts, and put out their publications for just what they are, vehicles for the furtherance of the business interests of the firm. Those firms not doing so are working positive hurt to themselves, and this truth they must sooner or later realize.

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It may be asked if we would accuse a business firm of downright misrepresentation. By no means. Frequently the whole truth is, or may appear to be, hurtful to the business interests of a firm. To remain silent-to withhold the truth-is not lying, and this is so easily done when to "tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," would jeopardize one's business interests. The pocket is the most sensitive part of man's organism, and he will defend it from all onslaughts, real or apparent. It is right and legitimate that he should do so, but let it be done in open, straightforward ways, which inevitably and always prove the best and surest in the long run. The real trade journals, like the real newspapers, are straightforward, honest, independent, the organs of no man, clique or sect, and are published for the profit to be derived from them as a business enterprise. Greater ability is required in the business and editorial management of a successful trade journal than in the management of a newspaper, for so little comes to the former ready-made, so to speak. The contents of the trade journal are not made up, except in very small part, of occurrences, but must be the result of energy, foresight and work. For these reasons the trade journals are fast getting into the hands of men possessing the requisite qualifications, and when once in such hands their success is assured. Long live the real trade journal.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

T the late session of the New York State Press Asso-A ciation much time was devoted to the consideration of the law of libel, as existing in that state, and a more than interesting discussion resulted therefrom. E. H. Butler, of the Buffalo News, read a paper declaring the present law as essentially English in form, character and intent; aimed with deadly effect at newspapers, with some concessions and improvements in recent years. The law, he said, is false in basis, which is that the press is always an offender against personal character. He suggested a wholesale amendment of the present law, and favored press opposition to candidates refusing to submit to them. Assemblyman Teft, of the Whitehall Chronicle, said that the press needs no exemption from the liability attaching to its special calling any more than any other profession or business. He would apply the same rule of law and treatment to each class. discussion followed between Messrs. Butler and Teft, in which the latter was called more a lawyer than a journalist, and he declared himself a defender of individual Carroll E. Smith, chairman of the Committee on Libel submitted a report recommending that the association approve and urge upon the legislature an amendment to the code, to be perfected and laid before its next session, to be applied to the general subject of libel, which shall provide an action, civil or criminal, cannot be maintained against a reporter, publisher or proprietor of a newspaper for the publishing therein of a fair and true report of any local, legislative or other public official proceedings of any public meetings or assemblies without actual malice in making the report. The report, which is quite voluminous, and which was unanimously adopted, also provides that presumption of malice should not rest in the fact of publication alone.

This proposed amendment, in our judgment, is one which will commend itself to the indorsement of all rational, unprejudiced men; for while the press has no right, either moral or legal, to use its tremendous power to blacken character or gratify personal malice, on the other hand, it must be self-evident that the principle which has heretofore been recognized, the greater the truth the greater the libel, will not stand the test of the crucible of common sense, and common sense is, or should be, common law.

HAP-HAZARD ESTIMATING.

AP-HAZARD estimating—the bane of the trade—and the careless method, or rather lack of method, of many printers in estimating (?) on work, has been so frequently referred to in our columns that we had well-nigh intended to let the subject rest with what had been already written, and the illustrations furnished; but a case of such a flagrant character has recently been brought to our attention, with which one of the leading printing offices in Chicago is connected, that we cannot refrain from alluding to it.

A large manufacturing firm in this city desired to get out 5,000 price lists, forty-eight pages and cover, 31/4 by 6 inches, in nonpareil type (a large proportion of which was double price), printed on 28 by 42, 100 lb. extra tint paper; cover on 50 fb. 20 by 25; binding, wire stitched through cover; and sought estimates for same. The bid of the firm referred to amounted to \$168.75. A short time after the estimates had been submitted inquiry was made as to the decision arrived at, when it was ascertained that the order had been placed with a competing firm for the sum of \$75! It is needless to say that this information was received with surprise, not because the house referred to had failed to get the jobfor its manager, like all sensible business men, does not work for glory - but because another printing establishment had undertaken to complete the entire job at the price he had figured the composition. That the firm which has undertaken the contract at the estimate given cannot make a profit, but must fill it at a positive loss the following statement, which can easily be verified, will demonstrate:

The composition, fifty-two pages (nonpareil) 63 by 32, 2,016 ems to a page, estimated at 70 cents per thousand, instead of sixty, in order to allow for double

price matter, and the result is \$73. The paper required—six reams, at 9 cents, a profit of 1 cent per pound, \$54; cover, one and one-quarter reams, \$6.25; presswork, inside, \$15; cover, \$5.50; binding, \$3 per thousand, \$15; total, \$168.75. What system of arithmetic was adopted by the firm that assumed to furnish five thousand such price lists for \$75 must be left to conjecture. Suffice it to say there is evidently something rotten in Denmark, as some parties will find to their cost, before the job is delivered, that is, provided the requirements are fulfilled.

Now, the pertinent question is, how long is this happy-go-lucky system of doing business to continue? How long are these wreckers to be allowed to pursue their vocation unchallenged or without exposure? How long will honest and reliable business houses be compelled to bid against people who make such prices? These are inquiries which time alone can solve. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. Let us hope, however, that the day is not far distant when all who are demoralizing legitimate business and turning out work at the prices named will be buried in the graves they are now digging for themselves. And let us further hope that that time will come before they have inflicted an irreparable injury on the trade.

USES FOR WOOD PULP.

THE July issue of the *Paper World* contains a very interesting and instructive letter from the pen of the distinguished economist, Mr. Edward Atkinson, on the uses to which wood pulp may be applied, among which he alludes to the expediency of utilizing this material for covering roofs, and also for construction of dwelling houses. In referring to it the *Paper World* truly says:

The suggestions are practical, and are especially worthy of the attention of pulp makers, whose product is increasing at so rapid a rate that some outlet for it other than paper making seems to be a certain necessity of the not distant future. The men who are first to bring pulp into extended use as building material at a price that shall be within the reach of the builders of average dwellings, will reap a rich financial reward. The people are in just the temper to take advantage of such a material, the more so if it shall prove, as it doubtless will when it comes, to be better than lumber for the purpose. Experiment has shown the easy adaptability of wood pulp to building purposes, and it only remains to devise ways of making it economically practicable. Meanwhile the minor uses to which it is found to be suited are almost infinite, and the discovery of the means of applying it to them is going rapidly forward. Whatever may be the effect of increasing the number of mills for making wood-pulp paper, the pulp mills have a very hopeful outlook in the prospect for a wider demand for their product than the paper-making field offers.

T is needless to say that The Inland Printer is gratified at the appointment of Capt. W. M. Meredith as chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department. We feel satisfied he will serve the government well and faithfully, and win the record of being a good, honest and efficient officer. We congratulate President Harrison, the city of Chicago, and the craft at large, on his appointment.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ITS THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

THE thirty-seventh annual session of the International Typographical Union convened in the Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Monday evening, June 10, President Plank in the chair. After the roll call of delegates, Mark L. Crawford was appointed as reading clerk, John Mann sergeant-at arms, and Orville L. Smith messenger.

Mr. Lake (St. Louis), on behalf of the Committee on Laws, offered the following amendment to the constitution in relation to the duties of the secretary-treasurer, which was adopted:

He shall make a just, true and complete record of each and every day's proceedings, to be printed and laid on the desks of delegates each morning during the session.

The convention then adjourned till 9 A.M., Tuesday morning. Promptly at 9:30 the gavel of President Plank called the convention to order, after which the divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. Moore. Wolf Londoner, mayor of Denver, was then introduced, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of the citizens in his happiest vein, as did also Mr. William H. Milburn, president of union 49, in the name of its members. Responses to both of these addresses were made by Mr. Plank, who after the transaction of some unimportant business, announced the following standing committees:

APPEALS — Messrs. Dunbar, of Philadelphia; Jackson, of Cincinnati; Willis, of Oakland, California; John, of Galveston, Texas; Reiner, of Omaha.

RETURNS AND FINANCES — Messrs. Colton, of New Orleans; Knox, of Detroit; Burns, of Denver; Beattie, of Montreal; Harrison, of Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — Messrs. Smith, of San Francisco; McAllister, of Albany; Walker, of Houston, Texas; Leibrich, of Cincinnati; Baumgartner, of St. Louis.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS — Messrs. Kells, of New York; Oburn, of Indianapoins; Mabbott, of Lansing; Stamps, of Los Angeles; Sprightly, of Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—Messrs. Dillon, of Brooklyn; Caron, of Jacques Cartier, Montreal; Rawlings, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Kester, of Butte, Montana; Knowles, of Chicago.
UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Messrs. Platt, of Washington; Kimpton of Pitts-

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Messrs. Platt, of Washington; Kimpton of Pittsburgh; Magrane, of Toledo; Costello, of New York; Sommer, of Cincinnati.

Committee on Thanks—Messis. Gilmore, of Toronto; Derham, of Newark; Cushing, of Chicago; Faries, of Philadelphia; McCarty of Indianapolis.

The president then read his annual address, which was an interesting and instructive document. In it he referred to the action of the committee appointed at the Kansas City session to meet the United Typothetæ, which met in New York, September 17, 1888, as also the communications which passed between the two bodies, and, commenting thereon, said:

To the local Typothetæ, in my opinion, our attention should be directed, and such steps taken as shall seem best. As the theory and practice of the organization are free action of local Typothetæ and free action of individual members of the same, there is really no body with which we can treat that has authority to represent the whole. It may be said that this condition of individual action on the part of the employer existed before the Typothetæ came into existence, but then there did not exist the bond to aid each other, nor were they agreed as to any line of policy to be followed toward the Typo-Among the Typothetæ members we should aim to retain our friends, gain the friendship of those who are indifferent, and foil those who are our enemies, as apparently the underlying purpose of the majority is not to improve and protect the printing business, but to debase it so far as we are concerned by cutting down wages of employés to such a figure that it will no longer be the means of supporting a large class of people in the nanner American workmen should be supported. How this latter result is to be prevented is and has been the problem of the Typographical Unions to solve, and it is for you to mark out the course to pursue. What should we submit to the Executive Committee of United Typothetæ? What should we recommend to subordinate unions, relative to their action toward local

Other matters referred to were the American Federation of Labor, the contemplated inauguration of the eight-hour movement, the subject of organization, the Executive Council, report of the proceedings and their unnecessary length, the International Typographical Congress, and proposed changes in the constitution.

Reports were also presented by the second vice-president, showing that there have been in all seven pressmen's unions organized during the past year, as follows: No. 9, Helena, Mont.; No. 36, Atlanta, Ga.; No. 37, Butte City, Mont.; No. 38, Baltimore, Md.; No. 39, Seattle, Wash.; No. 40, Denver, Col.; No. 41, Salt Lake City, Utah. Number of pressmen's unions in operation, 38; membership of pressmen's unions, 1,438; pressmen members of typographical unions, 161; total membership of pressmen under the International Typographical Union, 1,599.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed that the financial condition under the system in operation for the past two years is gradually improving. At the last session it was decided to refund an assessment which had been levied and collected, amounting to \$6,500.10, by authorizing unions which had paid said assessment to retain 50 per cent of the per capita tax until the amounts paid by them respectively had been refunded. During the year \$4,009.35 had been repaid, leaving a balance of \$2,490.75 still to be refunded. The refunding of this assessment greatly reduces the income of the general fund, as will be observed by a comparison for the past two years. The receipts to the general fund for the year 1887-8 amounted to \$13,897.92, while the receipts for 1888-9 were \$12,004.65; a decrease on account of refunding assessment of \$1,893.27. The expenditures for the year 1888-9 were \$523.29 less than that of the preceding year, and at the close of the year left a balance of \$830.13 to the credit of the fund.

Recapitulation for the year ended April 30, 1889. May 1, 1888, balance on hand, \$8,884.65; receipts as per quarterly report dated August 20, 1888, \$6,820.77; receipts as per quarterly report dated November 19, 1888, \$6,534.50; receipts as per quarterly report dated February 18, 1889, \$5,696.40; receipts as per quarterly report dated May 20, 1889, \$7,181.38; total, \$35,117.70. Expenditures as per quarterly report dated August 20, 1888, \$6,623.49; expenditures as per quarterly report dated November 19, 1878, \$6,337.23; expenditures as per quarterly report dated February 18, 1889, \$3,181.08; expenditures as per quarterly report dated May 20, 1889, \$3,355.96; total, \$19,497.76. Balance, \$15,619.94. Of this amount there is a balance of \$12,692.11 to the credit of the Executive Council.

The report of the trustees of the Childs-Drexel Fund showed a total in the treasury of \$21,689.65, which was accompanied with the recommendation that the fund remain intact, and be added to as at present till the convention of 1891, which body shall dispose of the fund as its wisdom may determine.

The reports of the organizers possessed comparatively little interest. Mr. Lake, however, presented the following recommendation:

In lieu of the present system, would suggest that state associations be formed in states and provinces where three or more unions exist, which shall hold delegate conventions annually or semi-annually; shall have exclusive jurisdiction within their own territory; shall make laws for their government not conflicting with the International. By this method unions in the various states would be drawn more closely together; would discuss trade matters from 'a broader standpoint than could a single subordinate union, and could ofttimes avert trouble which otherwise might overwhelm. This, too, would have a tendency to speedily enroll the country printer.

The report of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor at St. Louis, showed the attendance of fifty-one delegates, representing thirty-four organizations and 2,797 subordinate unions. It also stated that the eight-hour movement was the most important work considered by the federation and recommended its thorough discussion by the convention.

The Committee on Laws composed of O. R. Lake, A. P. Marston, H. M. Ives, James Wright and Robert Donaldson, recommended an annual meeting on the second Monday in June, to be held permanently in the city of Indianapolis; that all amendments to the constitution be referred by the International union to subordinate unions; further general laws enacted by International convention involving increased taxation shall be submitted to subordinate unions. An executive council of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and organizers was suggested.

This body should have general supervision of the business of the International union of districts and of subordinate unions. It shall assemble at Indianapolis at the call of the president, or at the request of five members, for the consideration of business stated in the call. It shall decide all questions arising between subordinate unions, or between districts, and all such decisions shall be final, subject to appeal to the International union; it shall have power to direct the organizer of any district, in case of a strike or lockout, to propose a compromise or to terminate such strike or lockout. No union shall go on strike without the consent, first, of the organizer of its district, and then of the Executive Council, under such penalties for the violation thereof as the International union may prescribe, it being understood that the president and organizer shall use every endeavor to avoid trouble. Whenever a union which has complied with all laws shall have within its jurisdiction a lockout, strike or other trouble of like nature, it shall be entitled to such assistance as the Executive Council shall deem necessary, or shall be directed by the International Typographical Union by law to meet such cases. They also recommended the publication of an official organ by the secretary-treasurer. Where proofreaders are practical printers they must be members of the union. No subordinate union shall admit to membership any person who has not served an apprenticeship of at least five years and applicant submitted to rigid examination. The establishment of a life insurance feature in connection with the International union, the association to be known as "The Childs-Drexel Endowment Association of the Union Printers of North America," said association to be based upon the investment (as a reserve fund) of what is known as the Childs-Drexel Fund and the revenue derived from it.

The Cobb memorial recommending the establishment of a life insurance feature under the auspices of the International Typographical Union, to be known as the Childs-Drexel Association, the features of which are familiar to our readers, was discussed at length, and a majority and minority report on same presented.

On re-assembling, Wednesday morning, after roll call, on motion of Mr. McDonald, of Chicago, \$300 were appropriated for the use of the Johnstown sufferers.

The report of the Committee on Laws was then proceeded with, and, on motion, was considered section by section. The first recommendation provided that the International Typographical Union should meet annually on the second of June in the city of Indianapolis. After a prolonged discussion, the following amendment to the report was carried by a vote of 107 to 2:

The International Typographical Union shall meet annually on the second Monday in June in such city as the preceding convention may select.

Further amendments were adopted providing for a special meeting at the call of the president, on the request of five unions, provided thirty days' notice be given to subordinate unions; submitting amendments to the constitution to subordinate unions, and that such proposed amendments be discussed at their regular meetings in July and August, and the result thereof forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union on or before September 30; providing for an executive council, consisting of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer; providing for the publication of a monthly official journal, 4 pages, 14 by 10½, under the auspices of the International body, which shall publish the decisions of the president, reports of committees, receipts, disbursements and arrearages, charters granted, etc.

The following communications were then read, and referred to Committee on Laws:

THE ALBANY, DENVER, Col., June 12, 1889.

To the International Typographical Union :

Gentlemen.—Understanding that you are considering the advisability of founding a home for the sick and indigent members of your union, we take the liberty of presenting the following propositions for your worthy consideration:

We offer to deed to your union, in fee simple, eighty (80) acres of land lying within one mile east of the city of Colorado Springs, subject to the following conditions:

 That your union begin the erection of a home on said land within the period of two years from the date of said deed, said home to cost not less than the sum of twenty (20) thousand dollars, and to be completed within one

year from the date of the commencement of said building.

II. That your union shall have the right to sell any portion of said tract not exceeding sixty (60) acres at any time after the date of said deed, the proceeds of said sale or sales to be placed in the hands of a trustee mutually acceptable, to be applied by him, if by you desired, toward the erection of a on this tract, or to be paid over to the present owners of said tract in event of a failure to commence the erection of a home within two (2) years as above specified.

III. That the taxes on said land for the two years shall be borne by the union (it being guaranteed that the taxes shall not exceed one hundred (100) dollars per annum), the amount of said taxes to be reimbursed to the union in event of a failure on your part to acquire said tract of eighty acres.

That the deed for said tract shall be placed in escrow with some mutually acceptable party, to be delivered to your union upon compliance with the foregoing conditions

In behalf of the Board of Trade of Colorado Springs, by

LOUIS R. EHRICH, President.

THE ALBANY, DENVER, COL., June 12, 1889.

To the International Typographical Union .

Gentlemen,-In further explanation of the accompanying proposition, we call your attention to the following facts: That the eighty acres offered for the location of your home is valued

at four hundred (400) dollars per acre.

That the value of that part of the tract, available for purposes of sale, if the growth of the city of Colorado Springs in the next five years is at all proportionate to its growth in the past five, will in the year 1894 represent a market value of from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars

III. That the cool bracing summer climate combined with its mild equable winter climate, in addition to its superior social character and beautiful scenic surroundings, make Colorado Springs an ideal place of residence.

IV. That the leading physicians of our country have virtually agreed in characterizing Colorado Springs as the most perfect natural sanitarium and health resort in the world for the cure of all forms of throat and lung disease diseases to which printers are especially liable.

V. That Colorado Springs is on the natural highway between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and that, geographically speaking, it is nearly in the center of the United States.

VI. That in the acceptance of our proposition the union has everything to gain and nothing to lose; that it places eighty acres of valuable land within your option of acceptance, giving you a period of two years in which to resolve to prosecute the erection of a home or to relinquish the project; that the expenditure of twenty thousand dollars will supply an institution, well built of brick or stone, containing ample accommodations for thirty persons; that the proper maintenance of such an institution will not exceed seventy-five hundred dollars per annum, a tax of about twenty-five cents per on each member of your union; that the establishment of such a home the highway of continental travel would naturally draw to itself the attention of many wealthy and charitably disposed citizens, and that endowments and bequests would inevitably come which would assist you in building up a home worthy of the strength and influence of your union; that we are perfectly satisfied to extend to you the privilege of a two-year consideration of our proposition because we are persuaded that a mature deliberation as to what will be for the highest and best interests of your organization. added to a careful, conservative investigation as to all the relative advantages of location, will lead you to an irresistible conviction that your union ought to maintain a home for the sick and for the indigent of your craft, and that it ought to be located in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

In behalf of the Board of Trade of Colorado Springs, by

Louis R. Ehrich, President.

Mr. Chas. S. Semper, an old union printer and a charter member of No. 49, also offered to donate eighty acres of his farm, situated nine miles north of Denver, for the purpose of building a printers' home thereon.

The result of the afternoon session was the passage of the following, providing that the secretary-treasurer shall send all receipts for money received from financial officers of subordinate unions to the disbursing officers of said unions, acknowledging the same by postal or otherwise; that no subordinate union shall admit to membership any person who has not served an apprenticeship of four years, and that the president submit to subordinate unions such measures as in his judgment may be conducive to the welfare of the craft, which he shall put in force.

Thursday morning's proceedings were mainly characterized by a somewhat excited discussion in the committee of the whole on the recommendation of the Committee on Laws, that the executive council consists of the president, vice-presidents, secretary-treasurer and organizers. The debate was participated in by a number of delegates and arguments pro and con were ably presented. As amended and adopted the section reads:

Section 6. There shall be an executive council consisting of the president, vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer, which body shall have

general supervision of the business of the International union, of districts, and of subordinate unions. The president shall preside at all meetings and the secretary-treasurer shall act as secretary, and both shall have a vote on all questions. It shall assemble at such city as the president shall direct at the call of the president, or at the request of five members, for the consideration of business stated in the call. It shall decide all questions arising between subordinate unions, or between districts, and all such decisions shall be final, subject to appeal to the International union. Whenever a union which has complied with all laws shall have within its jurisdiction a lockout, strike or other trouble of like nature, it shall be entitled to such assistance as the Executive Council shall deem necessary, or as shall be directed by the International union by law to meet such cases. Provided, however, that in towns or cities where there is more than one union holding a charter from the International Typographical Union, they shall not call upon the Executive Council until a conference has been held by all subordinate unions having equal representation.

A motion being made to proceed to the election of officers, President Plank ruled that as there were no vacancies the regular order of election would be dispensed with. His decision being appealed from, Vice-President Hays was called to the chair, and the president defended his ruling on the ground that the official report of the proceedings of the Kansas City convention showed that biennial sessions had been determined on, the officers had been elected for two years. No provision had been made for an election at Denver. A long and exciting discussion ensued, extending into the afternoon session, when a vote was taken, with the result that the decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of ayes 59, nays 57.

The report of the Committee on the President's Address was as follows:

We congratulate the president upon the successful termination of the year just ended. Of the different subjects mentioned we would recommend that the following dispositions be made:

1. Typothetæ.-As this is a matter of paramount importance to the International Typographical Union, we would recommend that a committee be appointed to take charge of the entire matter.

American Federation of Labor.—Indorse the action of the president.
 New York Stereotypers.—Indorse the action of the president, and refer

to the union for final action.

4. Organization.-We concur with the president in the opinion that the system of organization is insufficient. We concur with the president in the ecommendation that the charters of derelict unions mentioned in his report be revoked at the end of six months if they do not comply with the law.

Executive Council,-Referred to the Committee on General Laws.

David M. Pascoc.-Referred to Committee of the Whole. Auditing Committee .- Referred to Finance Committee.

Report of Proceedings .- We concur with the president in the recommendation that the detailed report of the secretary-treasurer be omitted from the published proceedings, but would suggest that the list of permanent members remain. Would also recommend that the price of pages in the appendix be advanced.

9. Decisions,-Referred to the union.

10. International Typographical Congress.—Referred to the union.

11. Constitution.—Referred to Committee on Laws

The report of the Committee on Returns and Finances stated that an examination of the accounts of the books of the secretarytreasurer showed the cash on hand in bank, in cash drafts, etc., to be \$16,087.69.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Business presented the following report:

No. 1. Favorably on the resolution by Mr. Vaughan, of Denver, in regard to making The Inland Printer the technical trade journal of the printing

No. 2. Unfavorably on the resolution of Mr. Metcalf, of Duluth, relative to making a uniform style for composition for newspapers.

No. 3. Favorably on the resolution of Mr. McPhillips, of Michigan, to continue to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor

No. 4. Unfavorably on the resolution by Mr. Miller, of Fort Wayne, in regard to honorary membership blanks.

No. 5. Resolution of Mr. McPhillips, of Michigan, in regard to Labor Holiday. Withheld.

No. 6. Resolution by Mr. Vaughan relative to resolution bearing on the Childs-Drexel Fund referred back to the union for action.

No. 7. Favorably on the resolution of Mr. Connolly, of St. Louis, relative to the publishing of the black list.

No. 8. Favorably on the resolutions of Mr. Oyster, of Washington, relative to legislation to purify the ballot for the election of public officers

No. 9. Unfavorably on the resolution of Mr. Coleman, of Columbus, in regard to charters.

No. 10. Favorably on the resolution of Mr. Kells, of New York, indorsing the Chase International Copyright Law.

The report was considered seriatim, and recommendations 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 and 10 were concurred in; recommendation No. 3 was referred to the convention in executive session; recommendations 5, 6, no action; recommendation 7, non-concurred in.

The following recommendation on the report of the second vice-president was unanimously adopted:

The report of the second vice-president is an able document and will be read by delegates with much interest. His recommendations should have the immediate attention of the Committee on Laws. We congratulate him on the fact that the pressmen's unions are in a flourishing condition.

Messrs. Holland, Lewis, Ferguson, Oyster and Riley were appointed as members of the committee to consider the question of the union's relations with the Typothetæ.

The Committee on Laws recommended the acceptance of the proposition of citizens of Colorado Springs for the Printers' Home

Mr. Lake regarded the proposition as a most munificent one. The union had only to take possession of eighty acres of land, hold it for two years and then during the third year construct a home to cost \$20,000. He said there would be sixty acres of land, rapidly appreciating in value, to be sold. This would produce a large amount of money.

The committee from Colorado Springs was invited to the platform and welcomed with applause.

Mr. Erich, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs, was introduced by President Plank, and said, in substance:

I can understand how any proposition from Colorado Springs would be received with distrust after the hour of rain and gust you received last Saturday. [Laughter.]

We offer you eighty acres. We place it in the hands of a third party. If you build a home before the expiration of three years the ground is yours. If you want to sell a portion of the land you can do so, and if you build the Printers' Home the money can be used for that purpose. If not, it comes back to us. It has been asked why Colorado Springs is so anxious. You underestimate your worth. You belong to a craft of intelligent men. You disseminate information. The thinking mind today recognizes that behind the editor and author stand the class of men who make the newspaper possible.

We want your organization to make Colorado Springs your home, and we know that your advertisement of our advantages will bring incalculable benefits to us. Nobler and better than all our mountain scenery is that type of American citizens who have greeted you in the far West.

When you look back on your experience here, and remember the hour in Cheyenne cañon, we hope you will also remember the warm-hearted people who were glad to welcome you and hope to know you better in the future.

Mr. Lambert, of Austin, who had come with a similar proposition from its citizens, moved that the proposition of Colorado Springs be adopted and accepted by a rising vote, which motion was put, and the convention arose en masse.

A committee of three was appointed, consisting of the president, second vice-president and secretary-treasurer, to make the proper negotiations and arrange with the donors the details of the acceptance of the proposition.

The evening session was more brief than expected. The topic that was raised, however, as soon as the convention was called to order, was the report of the Law Committee on the subject of the Childs-Drexel Fund, recommending that a system of insurance, with a benefit not exceeding \$250, be inaugurated. The discussion of the subject was quite animated and exhaustive, but at 8:30 o'clock an adjournment was had without any action being taken.

A letter was received from George W. Childs in response to an invitation to be present. Mr. Childs regretted his inability to accept the invitation, and sent the union his warmest wishes for a convention that should result in wise legislation, beneficial alike to employers and members of the craft.

On Saturday morning the union met in committee of the whole, and proceeded to act on the report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business; all its recommendations were indorsed. Among them were that the official organ be issued forthwith, that none but practical printers be employed on typesetting machines; that the union express its sympathy with the sufferers from the Seattle conflagration; that cards be received in union offices only in the language used in those offices; that the union indorses the

blue labels of the cigarmakers union, and pledges its members to buy goods that bear those labels.

Atlanta was chosen as the next place of meeting for the next session of the International Typographical Union by a vote of 65 to 41 for St. Paul.

Messrs. Thomas J. Harrison, of Philadelphia, and J. D. Vaughan, of Denver, were elected to fill the vacancies in the delegation to the American Federation of Trades, and Messrs. Crowley, of Cincinnati, and Caron, of Montreal, as delegates to the Labor Congress in Paris.

The Plate Printing Special Committee submitted a report recommending the adoption of a resolution demanding that the government return to the process of hand work in printing government bonds and bank notes. It was adopted.

The union voted \$400 each to Messrs. Caron, of Montreal, and Crowley, of Cincinnati, as expenses to Paris as delegates to the World's Federation of Trades, provided they are not acceptable to the Scripp's syndicate.

The convention went into committee of the whole on the report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business, and immediately rose.

A resolution, recommending Capt. W. M. Meredith to the position of chief of the National Engraving Bureau, was adopted.

The Committee on Thanks reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

That the thanks of this convention be tendered to Rev. Dr. Moore for his eloquent invocation for the guidance of divine providence to the deliberations of this body.

To Mayor Londoner, the city council and citizens of Denver for the warm welcome received at their hands.

To the Board of Trade of Denver for the use of their beautiful chamber.

To Denver Union, No. 49, for the open-handed and warm-hearted manner in which they have provided for our entertainment.

To Committee of Arrangements, O. L. Smith, J. D. Vaughan, William H. Milburn, C. W. Rhodes, J. W. Hastie, and the members of the other committees, we are unable to express our feeling of gratitude for the almost superhu-

man efforts they have put forth for our comfort and pleasure.

To the Board of Trade, Typographical Union No. 82, and the citizens of Colorado Springs, for the magnificent and generous entertainment provided for us while in their beautiful city; also for the munificent gift of eighty

acres of land for the use of the proposed printers' home.

To Charles L. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., for the gift of a bound volume of *The Printer*, multished in New York in the years 1880 to 1861.

ume of *The Printer*, published in New York, in the years 1859 to 1861.
To the officials of the Colorado Midland and Denver & Rio Grande railways for the many courtesies extended to us along the route of excursions to and from Aspen.

To the press of Denver generally for the fair and impartial reports of our daily proceedings.

To our officers, elected and appointed, for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Another resolution of thanks to A. W. Middleton for his consideration on behalf of the eastern delegations, getting them through rapidly from the East.

President Plank then made a brief speech of congratulation upon the work accomplished. He assured all the delegates of his warmest feelings of personal regard, and wished them a safe return to their homes. The convention then adjourned, to meet in Atlanta, June, 1890.

COLORS AND HOW TO PRODUCE THEM.

The following is a useful list of colors and the methods for modifying them to different shades: Brown—made with red and black; bright brown—carmine, yellow and black; rose—lake and white; chestnut—white and brown; purple—carmine and blue; lead color—white and black; pearl—blue and lead color; pink—white and carmine; chocolate—black and Venetian red; French white—purple and white; green—blue and yellow; pea green—green and white; dark green—green and black; orange—red and yellow; straw color—white and yellow; flesh color—white, lake and vermilion; olive—red, blue, black and yellow; buff—yellow, white and red; vermilion—carmine and yellow; lavender—carmine, ultramarine and white; sky blue—white and ultramarine; umber—white, yellow, red and black; drab—umber, white and Venetian red. Use white to produce light tints, and black to produce dark.

A TRIP TO THE ROCKIES.

COLORADO AND HER WONDERS—SCENERY THAT BEGGARS DESCRIPTION.

WESTERN HOSPITALITY LAVISHLY BESTOWED.

A THOROUGHLY ENJOYABLE TIME, AND EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.

N Wednesday, June 5, we left Chicago for Denver, via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, for a long-anticipated trip to the heart of the Rocky Mountains, under the auspices of Denver Union, No. 49, tendered to the delegates and visitors in attendance on the thirty-seventh annual session of the International Typographical Union. After a somewhat uneventful run through one of the finest farming regions in America—

the garden of Illinois, Iowa (the prince of agricultural states), Nebraska and Colorado, which, owing to the recent universal rainfall, appeared in their handsomest garb - we arrived safely at our destination, and had the pleasure of being welcomed by a number of oldtime friends and acquaintances. During the day "continuous arrivals" kept the efficient committee of arrangements on the qui vive, who, however, were equal to the emergency, and spared no pains or trouble to make the last comer feel at home. In the evening an informal reception was tendered the delegates at the Albany Hotel, and it is needless to add the occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable one, after which all preparations were perfected for the event of the season - the trip to Colorado Springs, Leadville and Aspen, the great mining camp of Colorado.

Early next morning two special trains of six cars each were found in readiness, one going by way of the Colorado Midland, the other by the Denver & Rio Grande, it having been previously arranged to divide the party, each of which should go by one route and return by the other, thereby affording an opportunity to all of witnessing the grand, weird and varied scenery on both roads -a treat which will never be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of participating. A number of ladies accompanied the excursionists, and thereby added materially to the enjoyment of the occasion. Those on the Midland were chaperoned by Messrs. Vaughan, Milburn and Rhodes, Mr. Hastie taking charge of the Denver & Rio Grande train. All went well with the occupants

of the "Midland" until the town of Sedalia, twenty-six miles west of Denver, had been reached, at which point its track passes over that of the Denver & Rio Grande on a bridge elevated some forty feet above, where an embankment of the same height supports the track. No sooner had the bridge been cleared and the embankment reached, than the passengers realized to their horror that the train had been derailed, and that every revolution of the wheels was carrying them nearer and nearer its verge. Providentially a loss of life was averted by the engineer bringing the train to a halt within twelve inches of the brink of the embankment— a truly marvelous escape, for which everyone felt duly thankful. The names of the engineer and fireman who so nobly did their duty are D. B. Potter and Joseph Eaton, both residents of Colorado

Springs, and we take pleasure in presenting them, through the columns of The Inland Printer, as deserving of more than a passing recognition. They are the material of which heroes are made, and we regret that, owing to the excitement incident to the occasion, no opportunity was afforded to present them with a substantial token as an appreciation of their services. The ties were cut in twain for a number of yards, many of the cars remaining at an angle of 45°, and a broken bolt from one of the wheels of the tender will be preserved as a memento of the occasion. Through the courtesy of the Rio Grande, the excursionists were transferred to a "special," and thence forwarded to Colorado Springs, where they were tendered a right royal reception at the hands of the Board of Trade and the local typographical union. Carriages were in waiting to carry them through the broad, shaded avenues of this beautiful city, certainly one of the most attractive on the American continent, whose streets are made

beautiful with trees on either side, and charming with rippling brooks, fed from mountain streams, running along the curbstone. A visit was also paid to the plot of ground, eighty acres, situated in the heart of this national sanitarium, offered and subsequently accepted for a Printers' Home, a location unexcelled, which plead its own cause, and captured the vote of every delegate who saw it. But the treat of the day was the drive to and spread at Cheyenne cañon, situated some four miles as the crow flies from Colorado Springs, but nearly twice that distance following the winding path over rocks, between straight pines and across the rushing waters of the brook that boils down the whole rocky cut. The narrow gorge ends in a round well of granite, down one side of which leaps, foams and rushes a series of cascadesseven falls in line pouring the water from the melted snow above into this cup, into whose deep hollow only the noonday sun ever shines. The savage wildness of the scenery and the vast height of the mountain cliffs form a panorama never to be forgotten. At the extremity of the gorge - hemmed in by towering walls, gloomy and frowning - and shaded by trees, was stationed a band of music and also a well-spread table, presided over by the ladies of Colorado Springs. Unfortunately, the festivities were marred by a terrific rain and thunder storm, which compelled all present to seek refuge in their carriages, and which seemed in strange contrast to the foot of snow which welcomed the excursionists the same evening to the city of Leadville.

Returning to Colorado Springs the "special" of the Midland was found waiting to convey the excursionists to Leadville. Shortly after leaving, the train dashes through the Ute Pass and some of the grandest scenery in Colorado, where views of snow-capped peaks are found on every hand. At Green Mountain Falls, a beautifully located summer resort, an elegant repast had been prepared by the model hostess, Miss Warren, formerly of Colorado Springs, and proprietress of the magnificent new hotel recently erected at this place, to which ample justice was done. The parlor and dining room were profusely decorated with mountain flowers, producing a very pleasing effect. Altogether, this reception was one of the most enjoyable treats of the trip, and the tourist will hunt far and wide before he will find a cosier and more enchanting retreat than that afforded at Green



CASCADES IN CHEYENNE CAÑON. (Through the courtesy of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R.)

Mountain Falls. Proceeding we pass through Buena Vista, a beautifully situated and enterprising town of two thousand inhabitants, in the valley of the Arkansas, distant 176 miles from Denver,

and situated at an altitude of 7,700 feet. But on, on we speed, and tired and weary, arrive at what was formerly the greatest carbonate camp in the world - Leadville where, as already stated, we were welcomed by a blinding snow storm, and this, too, on the 8th of June.

Although the Leadville of today is not the Leadville of ten years ago; although she is no longer regarded as the Mecca of the adventurer, her mineral wealth remains, and there is no doubt that for years to come the surrounding mountains will continue to pour forth their hidden treasures. But as our readers doubtless care more for information pertaining to the printing trade than in the yield of ore from this or that mine, the following facts obtained from one of her oldest and most representative citizens may prove of special interest. The first daily paper in Leadville (1879), the Evening Chronicle, daily and weekly, was published by Davis, Arkins & Brown (the material for which was in transit from October till the following January), and was printed in a slab shanty, 20 by 25 feet. In

this compartment were huddled fourteen men, who made it their home as well as workshop-being divided into two forces. For

morning, now published. At present the population of Leadville is estimated at 18,000. Its elevation is 10,000 feet. A number of the delegates were affected by the rarity of the atmosphere, in one

> case amounting to entire insensibility. Early the following morning the tourists were astir, and after partaking of a good breakfast, proceeded by their respective routes to their destination.

> The scenery between Leadville and Aspen by the Midland Central is simply indescribable by pen or tongue. Weird, sublime and awe-inspiring, that man must be callous indeed who fails to appreciate his own insignificance in the presence of those stupendous chasms, monstrous crags and snow-capped mountains, grim, defiant and age-scarred, following each other in rapid succession, each proclaiming the existence and puissance of that God

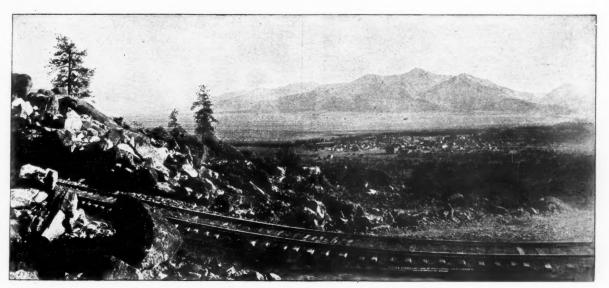
"Who plants his footsteps in the sea and rides upon the storm.

After crossing the Arkansas Valley to Lake Creek a short distance, the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain is reached. Circling around the foot of this mountain, the locomotive begins to climb the great hill to the summit of the snowy range. "Crawling up the monstrous ridge, climbing the mountain side higher and higher, gradually leaving

the valley and creek far below until they are hundreds of feet beneath the train, which keeps going up for several miles, the five months an effort was made to secure bricks with which to | engine appears at the head of the gulch, making a horseshoe curve



UTE PASS



BUENA VISTA AND MOUNT PRINCETON, COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY

build a chimney, and when the much needed material arrived, calculations showed that if each brick used had not exceeded by a trifle the limits then permitted by the postal laws, the cost of their transportation by mail would not have equaled that paid for them as freight. This marvelous camp grew from a town of 1,500 to a city of 30,000 inhabitants in five months. As an evidence of the avidity with which newspapers were sought for in those days, an illustrated edition of 30,000 copies, containing fifty pages, was sold in five hours, and in 1881, a special issue of 20,000 copies was promptly disposed of at 50 cents per copy. Of the twenty-six papers, daily and weekly, established since that time, but two or three remain - the Chronicle being the only daily, evening and

apparently at the base of the craggy, snow-covered peaks, and yet almost to the summit of the great range." In coming up the mountain to the curve the scenery is grand indeed. The traveler is on the side of a great mountain almost above timber line, and yet among the thickest of the tall, straight pines. In front of him are the snow-capped peaks, visible through the clouds which sometimes touch the train, while on the right, hundreds of feet below, is the emerald valley, with Lake Creek glistening in the sun. Leaving the horseshoe curve the road winds around the rugged hills above timber line, and the scene changes from grandly beautiful to grandly wild. The train winds among the rocks like a serpent, making several big curves, and marking out three or four

lines on the mountain side, one above the other, in all of which an increasing elevation is gained. Shortly after passing over a deep gulch on the great "mountain trestle," around the hill and under innumerable snow sheds, the train enters Hagerman Tunnel, through the top of the Saguache Range, 12,000 feet above sea level. This is one of the highest tunnels in the world, having an elevation of 11,530 feet. It is 2,164 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 18 feet high. As the train emerges from midnight darkness, a panorama unsurpassed is presented. Nestling at the base of the Snowy Range is Loch Ivanhoe, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the Rockies. From the mouth of the tunnel gigantic pines, straight as an arrow, follow the track for a distance, after which it circles a hill to its south, during which trip sunshine, mist and snow alternate, a variation which commands both wonder and admiration. The train stops a few minutes, during which some of the more adventurous leave the cars in search of mountain beauties, and shortly return with choice bouquets garnered from beds of snow three to six inches deep. But why continue on a scene which has been painted a thousand times before, and yet to the tourist making his maiden trip in these regions possesses a thousand attractions that must be seen to be appreciated. Leaving Loch Ivanhoe the train follows the Frying Pan, a somewhat insignificant stream, glimpses of which are occasionally obtained through the trees, as it winds about the mountain. Shortly after the brink of the great gulch is reached, where it widens and deepens into an apparently bottomless pit, bearing



LOCH IVANHOE.

the appropriate name of Hell Gate, an awful chasm which might well be imagined to be the entrance to the infernal regions. Above is an abrupt mountain of granite 1,000 feet in height, beneath the monstrous pit whose floor is strewn with rocks and bowlders weighing hundreds of tons, while all the surroundings are in keeping with the rugged grandeur of the scene, and this, too, at an elevation of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Leaving this awful brink the train speeds through pine woods and meadows so quickly that all seems like a dream. In a few minutes Ivanhoe Falls are reached, having come down 1,500 feet, where a good view is obtained of the shelf in the granite cliffs where the train was moving a few minutes ago. From this point to Aspen the scenery is ever changing. Castellated towers, almost as perfect as if shapen by the hands of man, valleys, hills and wooded ravines follow each other in rapid succession. Cañon Diablo is passed, then Aspen Junction, where is the confluence of the Frying Pan and the Roaring Fork of the Grand, and next our destination, Aspen, a beautiful and enterprising mining city, situated on the Pacific slope of the great continental Divide of the Rocky Mountains, in what one of its local papers terms "the world's greatest mineral zone." Here the delegates and visitors were welcomed by the citizens en masse, and escorted by band. committee of reception, mounted police, cowboys, decorated stage coaches, etc., to the opera house, where they were formally welcomed by the mayor in a brief and appropriate address. The second detachment, coming by the Denver & Rio Grande, arrived

a few hours later, and were received in a similar manner. The afternoon was spent in visiting various mines, printing offices, enjoying mountain drives, etc. At five o'clock the celebrated team of the local fire department gave an exhibition for the benefit of the visitors-the same team which broke the world's record for the wet test in the tournament of 1888 in 32 2-5 seconds - and they covered themselves with glory. In the evening a public reception was tendered at the opera house, a structure of which many an older city would have reason to feel proud, which was literally crowded. Speeches were made by the president of the Board of Trade, Messrs. Hayes, Crawford, Oyster, Derham, Brown and Cameron, all of which were favorably received. A cordial invitation to spend several days in visiting the mines and other attractions was extended, but, owing to arrangements previously made, was reluctantly declined. At midnight, shortly after the moon had disappeared behind the mountain's crest, leaving the city in comparative darkness, a sight worth seeing was witnessed. Emerging from the mines (relieved by a relay) came the miners in groups, and as they wended their way down the mountain's slope the flicker from their lamps showed the tortuous pathway they were following, seeming to girdle it with a belt of fire.

The town of Aspen is a wonder and a revelation. Its elevation is 7,775 feet above sea level, and its climate is unexcelled. Nine years ago it was a comparatively unknown mining camp: today it is a thrifty city of perhaps 10,000 inhabitants, possessing all the characteristics and advantages of a metropolitan center, while the mineral lode upon which it is located is acknowledged to be the greatest ever discovered in the world. The present output is nearly 4,000 tons of ore per week, averaging \$70 per ton, exclusive of the lead. Its assessed valuations in 1881 were \$228,-341; in 1889 they are estimated at \$4,000,000. It has two thriving newspapers, the Times and Sun, an examination of which showed that their establishments were kept in apple-pie order; and we were equally pleased to learn that in both of them The INLAND PRINTER was a welcome visitor. The comparative absence of crime is a notable feature, which, however, may be explained by the fact that instead of making a hero of its first murderer, he was promptly sentenced to imprisonment for life, and he is now doing service for the state. Thus nipped in the bud, murder lost its romance, and law and order reign supreme.

Early next morning the Midland excursionists were transferred to the Denver & Rio Grande, the return trip being made by that road, the second party occupying the cars of the Midland, one leaving at three, the other at five o'clock.

Denver was again safely reached after three days of somewhat exciting travel and experience. All were delighted with the trip and lavish in their expression of the hospitality bestowed. The presence of the ladies — God bless them — contributed materially to the enjoyment of the occasion, while the attention paid to the comfort of those participating by the efficient committee of arrangements elicited deserved encomiums from every quarter. A description of the return trip, and the marvelous scenery afforded by the Denver & Rio Grande, is unavoidably laid over till the August issue.

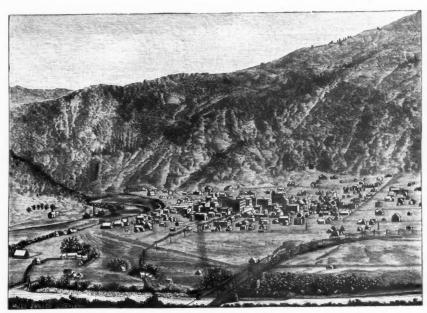
But the hospitalities extended by No. 49 did not end here. On Wednesday afternoon delegates and visitors were treated to a carriage drive through a portion of the residence and business streets, which was highly enjoyed; and also attended the opera house—which is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the handsomest, if not the handsomest, of its kind in the United States—to witness MIle. Rhea and company in the play of "Adrienne Lacouvier." A large floral tribute, containing the letters I. T. U., presented to the actress, was graciously acknowledged.

On Thursday evening a grand banquet was given at the Windsor Hotel, where 262 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous repast. The dining room was ablaze with light and odorous with huge platters of peonies and tiger lilies. By every plate lay a bouquet of delicate and fragrant blossoms, while a full orchestra discoursed most exquisite music.

After ample justice had been done the good things provided, and as the wine began to flow, Mr. O. L. Smith, chairman, called



ASPEN.



GLENWOOD SPRINGS.

Messrs Vaughan, Rhodes and Milburn around him. At that moment a committee of gentlemen from the other portion of the banquet hall, headed by Secretary McClevey, arrived, and that gentleman said:

Mr. Milburn, Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Rhodes, we have been deputized as a committee to express thanks for the many courtesies extended to the International Typographical Union by the union you represent.

He thereupon presented the gentlemen with three canes, each having a gold head, and being of finely polished wood.

Mr. Milburn responded first, saying, this was the first time he had ever been knocked out in one round.

Mr. Vaughan replied as follows:

I know that Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Milburn are too full for utterance, and I am anxious to be. We have endeavored to make it pleasant for you. All the accidents you have encountered have been only pleasant surprises. You were deprived of your Pullman sleepers that you might see some of the midnight beauties of Leadville. [Laughter.] You were run off the track to see how nicely it could be done. But I will add that if I grow to be a great grandfather I shall value this memento more and more with each succeeding year. [Applause.]

Mr. Rhodes said :

This has been a great surprise to me, and I cannot express fully my thanks. I can only say that I appreciate deeply this compliment, and on behalf of the typographical union to which I have the honor of belonging, I would add that you may, when you return to your homes, feel in some measure that every one of the Denver printers has enjoyed your coming and regrets your departure. [Applause.]

Mr. McClevey, addressing Mr. Smith, said:

Mr. Smith, one of that great family of people in this great country of ours, we desire also to express to you some of the grateful feelings we are moved by. We have known of your indefatigable industry in behalf of our entertainment, and we appreciate it. In behalf of the entire number of ladies and gentlemen who have been the recipients of Denver hospitality, I desire to express their feelings of gratitude to you as chairman of the committee on arrangements, and beg of you to accept this slight memento.

He then presented that gentleman with a very handsome goldheaded cane. Mr. Smith made a brief response, in which he modestly expressed his thanks and appreciation of the compliment paid him.

Colonel Lambert was called for and responded by saying that he wanted to say a word for the other division. A cloud was thrown over a portion of us, but we were as zealous to see our royal entertainer, Mr. John Hastie, suitably recognized. It is through a villainous mistake that the souvenir we would have given him is not here tonight, but I desire to say that we can only express again our appreciation of the warm attention that he has shown us.

Mr. Hastie said

If my efforts have succeeded in assisting in placing the union of Denver in the rank of other unions of the United States, I shall rest content. I am sure as you leave here to go north, east, west and south, you will carry with you memories of pleasure, and will take to the respective unions you have the honor to represent good reports of faithful work. I am a great believer in the strength derived from sociability. In the relaxation from the cares of legislation such as this I have faith much good is to be done. I thank you most sincerely and gratefully.

A letter from Mr. George W. Childs was read, and was received with tumultuous applause.

The following toasts were then responded to: "The International Typographical Union," President E. T. Plank; "Colorado," Edward F. Brown, of Aspen; "The Childs-Drexel Fund," James B. Dailey, of Philadelphia; "The Western Journalist," Hon. L. B. France, of Denver; "Our Wives, Mothers and Sweethearts," W. H. Griffiths, Denver; "Denver," Corporation Counsel Marsh; "The Sunny South," Col. William Lambert, Austin, Texas; "The Glorious North," Phillip Corcoran, St. Paul; "The Atlantic Coast," Thomas J. Harrison, Philadelphia; "The Pacific Slope," George E. Riggin, San Francisco; "Denver Union," John D. Vaughan.

A. C. Cameron, of The Inland Printer, was the last speaker. He said the lavish hospitality bestowed had exceeded the utmost expectation of delegates and visitors, and next to Chicago he thought Denver the finest city in the United States.

At 1.30 the company broke up, after an evening of unalloyed enjoyment and one long to be remembered.

OMAHA.

Returning, we spent a short time in Omaha, a city whose progress has been truly phenomenal, many of its business and public structures ranking with the best in the United States. The air of go-aheaditiveness manifested is refreshing to a Chicagoan, and the lunacy of George Francis Train (so frequently referred to), based on his faith in its future, may well be called in question. The electric railroad, running between Omaha and Council Bluffs, is a grand success, making the trip between the two cities, eight miles, in twenty-five minutes. In company with the efficient representative of The Inland Printer, Mr. W. M. Kimmel, we paid a flying visit to several newspaper and job printing establishments, where we met and had a pleasant chat with a number of old acquaintances.

We also had the pleasure of inspecting the establishments of the Great Western and Omaha typefoundries and chatting with their respective representatives, Messrs. M. S. Uhl and H. J. Pickering. Both gentlemen know and appreciate the needs and requirements of the West in a preëminent degree, and make the best of all opportunities offered. Mr. Uhl reported trade fair and prospects good, while Mr. Pickering was up to his eyes in business, superintending the removal then in progress to new and commodious quarters, 1118 Howard street. This structure is five stories and basement in height, covering 18,000 square feet, all of which are devoted to the various branches of the trade, such as the machinery department, electrotyping, roller composition, specialties, Marder, Luse & Co's type, Campbell presses and second hand machinery. Omaha is all right, and her future is assured. Her newspapers have already established a national reputation, and the enterprise manifested by her citizens makes her future secure.

Before concluding, we desire to express our heartfelt thanks for the many courtesies received on all hands. The favors extended we accept on behalf of The Inland Printer, and assure its many friends they will be reciprocated when opportunity offers.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

Issue of June 11, 1889.

405,016--Printing and delivery mechanism. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

405,159—Printing machine. F. H. Grott, Jersey City, N. J. 405,099—Printing machine. F. Kirsch, St. Louis, Mo.

404,931—Printing machine sheet-delivery apparatus. A. R. Bartlett, Plainfield, N. I.

405,153—Printing machine sheet-delivery apparatus. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.

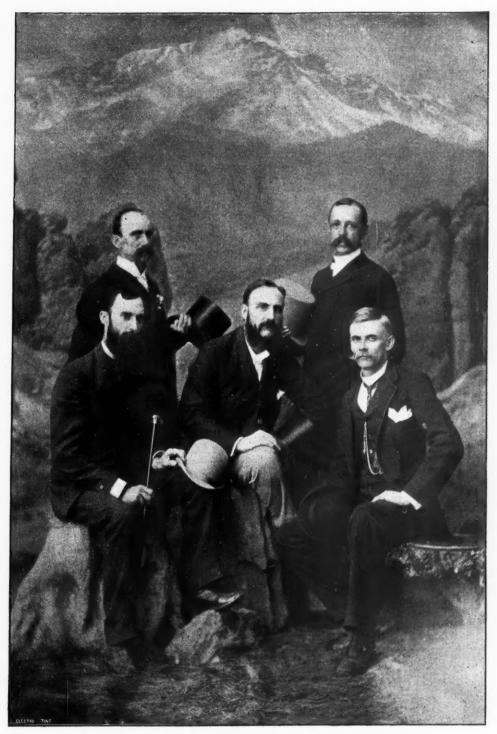
404.959—Printing machines. J. H. Buxton, D. Braithwaite and M. Smith, Manchester, England.

ISSUE OF JUNE 18, 1889.

405,479-Printers' chase. P. Huether, Allegheny, Pa.

405,273—Typesetting and distributing machine. G. D. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a season ticket to the New Era Exposition, to be held at St. Joseph, Missouri, from September 3 to October 5. The main building, for machinery and other exhibits connected therewith, has a floor space of 80 by 1,040 feet, or 83, 200 square feet, the largest building in the West. The amphitheater will seat 10,000 people. The grounds comprise forty-five acres, carpeted with blue grass and covered with beautiful elm, ash and oak trees. There will be forty acres of pavilions, pagodas, arbors, pyramids, granaries, colonnades, arcades, grottoes, canopies, etc., trimmed and decorated with and for cereal and other agricultural exhibits. There will be lakes, fountains, waterfalls turning the "old mill," rustic bridges, etc. There will be exhibited railway rolling stock and railway appliances; electric light, power and other electrical devices, and all kinds of machinery, implements, tools, etc.; inducements certainly to insure a large attendance.



J. D. VAUGHAN, Secretary. C. W. RHODES.

O. L. SMITH, Chairman.

WM. H. MILBURN.
J. W. HASTIE.

THE OMAHA BEE'S NEW BUILDING.

THE 19th of June was a memorable day for the Omaha Bee. Eighteen years old on that date, it began its nineteenth volume in a new home, the largest and most complete newspaper building in the world. The occasion was fittingly celebrated by throwing open the immense edifice for the inspection of the craft, a thousand invitations having been issued to prominent newspaper men and printers throughout the country. Many of



them availed themselves of the opportunity to thoroughly study the building, which takes its place in the foremost rank of the best business structures of this age, and bids fair to stand as an example for the future.

The building, a cut of which is given herewith, occupies two full lots, with a front-

age of 132 feet on Farnam, the principal business street of Omaha, and 132 feet on Seventeenth street, and is eight stories high

The basement, which is entirely above ground, and the first floor are built of a jasper-like brilliant red granite. This is treated in rock-faced finish for the most part with a strong buttressed effect at corners, with bee-hives carved in the granite pilasters above each corner. The eleven polished massive pillars of this material which adorn the main fronts are conceded by people who have traveled abroad to excel in beauty and variegation of colors any marble or granite used in the European capitals.

The superstructure above is of brown obsidian pressed brick, trimmed with terra-cotta to correspond in color, and brownstone, molded brick and carved terra-cotta embellishments. To break the effect of the long lines of windows, the central portion of the Farnam street front is surmounted by an eighth story, extending sixty feet, and above this two smaller turrets rise to a height of 115 feet above the sidewalk.

The main entrance is on Farnam street, by a granite arched portal of noble dimensions, flanked on either side by lesser arches, which form the windows of the landings of the marble staircase. The grand marble staircase at the main entrance leads to the first or principal story where the counting room is located. A beautiful as well as useful feature, in fact the feature of the building, is this great central court, which affords light and ventilation to all parts of the structure. All of the halls of the building are laid with the best encaustic tiles, and the bases of the hall walls are of marble. The building is finished throughout in antique oak, highly polished, and is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and provided with beautiful combination fixtures for either gas or electric light.

The power for the heating, printing and electric lighting is furnished by two magnificent Corliss engines. The smaller engine is rated at 80 horse-power and supplies the power for the presses, stereotyping apparatus, paper-wetting machine, plate elevator and day dynamo. The larger engine is rated at 150 horse-power and is used only for the operation of the electric machinery, although both or either of them can be used for any of the purposes required.

The location of the pressroom is a new departure from usage in metropolitan dailies. Instead of setting the presses underground, they occupy places on the ground floor. The presses rest upon separate walls from the building, these walls being built up from the sub-basement. The result is that the presses are comparatively noiseless and run without the least contact with the main walls of the building. With its five windows on one side and three transoms looking directly into the court, the pressroom is as light as the composing room, and will require no artificial lighting between daybreak and sundown. Another feature of this pressroom is that there is no overhead shafting or belting. The belts that connect with the main shaft come up from the engine room in the sub-basement through the floor over the main pulleys.

The editorial, composing and stereotyping rooms are located on the seventh floor. The composing room covers an area 44 feet in width and 89 feet in length, with a height varying from 17 to 19 feet. The magnificent proportions, and superb light and ventilation impress one upon the entrance above all other things. The editorial rooms abut the east end of the composing room. The only means of communication between the two departments are two small openings. On the south side of the composing room, inclosed by an iron screen and communicating with the editorial rooms, are the advertisement department and the desks of the superintendent and foreman. From this room speaking and pneumatic tubes and electric bells lead to the counting room and other parts of the building. The editorial rooms are arranged with special reference to facilitating the work of the editors and reporters.

The stereotyping room, which connects with the composing room through a vestibule 8 by 12, is most superior in every respect for this purpose. With two fronts lighted by large plate glass windows that can be thrown open at any time, it has unequaled facilities for lighting and throwing off the great heat. The floor is covered with boiler iron riveted and screwed down upon an oak floor. In one corner it has a vault for storing material and supplies. Lighted by electricity, with an ample supply of water for all purposes, the stereotypers are surrounded by every possible convenience which would in any degree facilitate their work. All the necessary machinery in this department is furnished in duplicate, to guard against possible accidents.

Taken altogether, it is a model building, of which any city has a right to feel proud, and furnishes another and striking evidence of the marvelous growth of the great and matchless West.

We cannot conclude without referring to the able corps of mechanical managers, consisting of Mr. Harry Haskell, the efficient and gentlemanly superintendent; Mr. Sprague, day foreman; Mr. H. W. Pinney, night foreman; Mr. M. J. Buckley, foreman stereotypers' room, and Mr. F. M. Youngs, foreman of the pressroom, all of whom are an honor to their profession.

HOW NOTABLE WRITERS WORK.

The Phonographic World describes the manner in which notable writers do their work, and aptly precedes its articles with an extract from the Indianapolis Journal showing that five hundred letters come to the White House every day, outside of the President's family mail. To answer them a force of men work until nearly midnight. The more important letters Mr. Halford replies to by dictating to Miss Sanger, who typewrites what he says. But as to how great people write. John Habberton often has his manuscript copied by typewriter; so does Thomas Wentworth Higginson. J. T. Trowbridge writes with a pen. Luke Sharp writes that a noted English author once told him he could not dictate love scenes to a typewriter, because "he felt he was making a fool of himself." Sharp feels the same way, he says. Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth regards the pen as an old, tried friend, and stuck to it until three years ago, when she got a typewriter. Edmond C. Stedman is thinking of employing a stenographer; Noah Brooks uses a typewriter; Rossiter Johnson writes with a pen; Sarah Orne Jewett relies on quill pens, and so do Sidney Luska and the author of "Cape Cod Folks." Arlo Bates has been forced to use a typewriter, and Thomas Nelson Page does his law work with a typewriter and his literary work with a pen.



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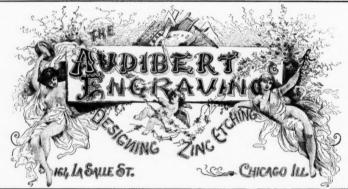
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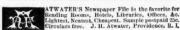
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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, pro-prietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefounding Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Lindsay (A. W.) Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Manhattan Typefoundry, manufacturers of printers' novelties, 198 William street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Typefoundry, 139-141 Monroe St. Also Minneapolis, Minn.

Mills, J. H., & Co., Washington Typefoundry, Nos. 314-316 Eighth street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Foundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the United States. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

Ryan Co., The John, S. W. cor. South and German streets, Baltimore, Md.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 80-82 Well-ington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything re-quired in the printing office.

Union Typefoundry, The, 337 Dearborn St., Chi-cago. Agents, Boston, Central and Cleveland foundries. All type and borders cast on the point system.

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TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

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WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Manufact-urers of holly and end wood type, borders, etc. Branch house, 259 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N.Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for re-duced price list and sheets of new faces.

National Printers' Materials Co., 279 Front street, New York. L. S. Mack, manager. See advt. in each number of The Inland Printer.

Page (Wm. H.) Wood Type Co., The, Norwich, Conn. Send for new price list.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

SIGMUND ULLMAN. E. H. WIMPFHBIMER.

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ESTABLISHED 1861.

51 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK,

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS,

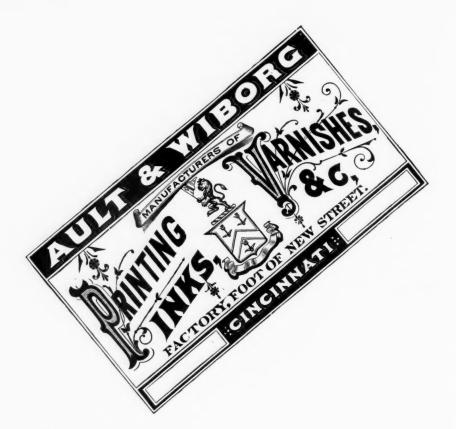
Bronze Powders of every Shade and Grade. Pure Bleached Linseed Yarnishes. Specialties in Dry Colors.

HE largest assortment of News, Job, Book, Cut, Poster and Finest Colored Inks in the country. Fine Black and Colored Inks at \$1.50 per lb., and upward, are furnished in collapsible tubes, each holding onequarter pound, in which they always keep ready for use until used up. This mode of putting up Inks has proved successful, and of the greatest advantage to printers

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Makers of Fine Dry Colors.

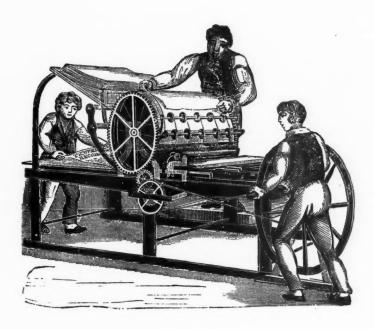




- RRRR

Send for

Sample Book and Prices.



Are You in a Rul?

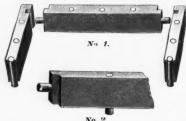
OME PEOPLE, loth to accept progressive ideas, keep pegging away in the same narrow rut of their predecessors. Others, more enterprising, avail themselves of every advancement, thereby securing the benefits of modern machinery. No one will claim that the printing press of today resembles very much the one in the above cut. The improvements have been rapid and beneficial. Now, why not in *Folding Machines?* It is possible that such is the case. You can readily ascertain and get full particulars by addressing the

Brown Folding Machine Co.,

ERIE, PA., U.S.A.

THE "LIBERTY" CALLEY.

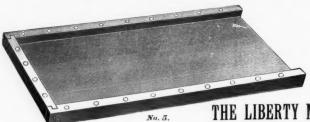
Indestructible, solid, all Brass. Guaranteed for three years, and every Galley that is broken within that time replaced with a new one without charge. It is the Best and Strongest Galley made.



The cuts show the construction, and you can see at a glance where the superiority lies. It is made of solid brass. The head, as shown in cut No. 1, is notched to fit in notches of the sides, thus preventing its being pushed out. The pins shown in same cut, but better in cut No. 2, are cut on the head and passed through the holes in the sides and riveted (see cut No. 3, also cut No. 4, where they are being put together and riveted on the outside, thus preventing the sides from being forced from the head). Both the head and the sides are fastened to the bottom by rivets passing entirely

No. 3 No. 4

through them, and being riveted top and bottom (as shown in cuts Nos. 1, 2 and 3), produce an indestructible joint. Cut No. 5 shows the galley complete, and a more solid and substantial piece of work cannot be imagined. In placing these galleys on the market, we do so with the utmost confidence, having put them to the severest tests, and our guarantee will be carried out to the letter.



Single,	334	x	2334	inches,	inside	measurement,	\$ 2	00
Single,	334	x	1534	66	44	66	I	75
Single,	334	x	1134	66	66	6.6	I	50
Medium,	5	x	2334	66	66	66	2	25
Double,	61/4	x	23¾	66	44	44	2	50

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS, 54 Frankfort St., New York, Our Goods are sold by all the leading Typefounders and Dealers in Printing Materials.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE:

Notice is hereby given, that the galley above described, and heretofore sold by F. Wesel & Co., of No. 9 Spruce Street, New York, under the name of the "Success" Galley is covered by a patent adjudged to belong to us after a litigation with F. Wesel & Co. We hereby warn all persons interested that we have the exchange right to make, use and sell such galleys; any person, therefore, who uses or sells such a galley infringes upon our patent and will be promptly prosecuted.

THE LIBERTY MANUFACTURING CO., 64 Frankfort Street, New York.

THE HAMILTON MANUF'G CO.

WOOD TYPE

PRINTERS' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS,

> 259 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, TWO RIVERS, WIS.

Holly Wood Type. End Wood Type.

BORDERS, ORNAMENTS, WOOD RULES, CASES, CABINETS, STANDS, REGLET, FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, METAL TYPE FROM ALL FOUNDRIES.

THE HAMILTON-BOSS LOWER CASE.

HAMILTON'S BRASS LEADER CASE.

SEND FOR OUR SPECIMEN BOOK AND CATALOGUE.

"SUCCESS." "SUCCESS." "SUCCESS."

Buy our "Patent All Brass Galley!" None Equal in the Market!

Thousands and thousands of our Patent All Brass Galleys, "SUCCESS," are already in the market. Pronounced a success wherever in use.

The "SUCCESS" Galley is worth fifty per cent more than any other Galley in the market.



Octavo 6 x 10 inside \$2.00 Quarto 85 x 10 inside 2.50 Foolscap 9 x 14 inside 2.50 Foolscap 10 x 16 inside 3.00 Royal 12 x 18 inside 3.00 Super Royal 14 x 21 inside 4.00 Imperial 15 x 22 inside 4.00 Republican 18 x 25 inside 5.00 Single 3½ x 23½ inside \$2.00 Single 3½ x 15½ inside 1.75 Single 3½ x 11½ inside 1.50 Medium 5 x 23½ inside 2.25 Double 6½ x 23½ inside 2.25 Mailing Galley, 61/4 x23 1/4 inside \$3.00 Other sizes made to order

F. WESEL MANUFACTURING CO., MANUFACTURERS

PRINTERS' MATERIALS,

Patent Stereotype Blocks, Brass Rules, Wrought Iron Chases, Galley Racks, Composing Sticks and other Printers' Materials. A large stock of Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Stands, Cases, etc., always kept on hand. Complete Outfits for Job and Newspaper Offices.

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TWO DOORS BELOW THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

"Success" Galleys for sale by all Type Foundries and Dealers in Printers' Materials.

THE "LIBERTY" CALLEY LOCK-UP.

This device does away with quoins, sidesticks, shooting-stick and mallet. Is always ready for use, and neither water nor acids have any effect on it.

No more looking for quoins that will not fit. The look-up being made of brass, wither temperature nor moisture can affect them.

The "Liberty" Galley Lock-up locks up so securely that no matter how long locked up, or how many proofs have been taken, the form is always kept tight.

Takes less than half the time any other lock-up takes to adjust, and when locked up once it cannot get loose.

Will last for years; and where time is everything, as on a daily paper, the time saved will more than pay for the lock-up in three months.

Type cannot move, and it avoids using mallet, shooting-stick or key.

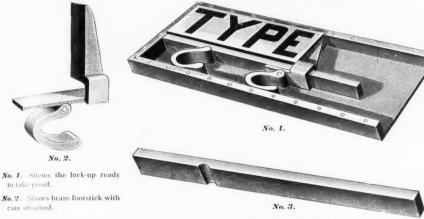
As all cams are of the same size, there can be no delay in picking out the right one.

As all cause and control right one.

Type matter can be of any length, as the footstick with cam slides up or down as required.

Footstick and cam are fastened together, therefore they cannot be put in

In using, place sidestick in, then cam, and press end of cam with the finger which will tighten it.





No. 3 .- Shows brass sidestick with notch for side arm.

No. 4. Shows side cam.

PRICE. \$1.50.

CAN BE MADE TO FIT ANY SIZE OF GALLEY.

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS, * 54 FRANKFORT STREET, NEW YORK, * SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

For sale by all the leading Typefounders and Dealers in Printing Machinery.

STEPHEN MCNAMARA,

SUCCESSOR TO AUER & MCNAMARA,

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Hamilton Block, Clark & Van Buren Sts. CHICAGO.

OUR ROLLERS ARE USED BY MANY OF THE LARG-EST AND BEST PRINTERS IN CHICAGO.

HIGHEST AWARD.—Silver Medal awarded at the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the M. C. M. A., 1837

THE H. C. HANSEN Power Improved Pin-Hole Perforating Machine



MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY H. C. HANSEN, 26 HAWLEY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



SIZE.	PRICE.	8	IZE			PRICE.
7 x 11	\$200.00	11	x	17	!	\$350.00
8 x 12	225.00	13	x	19	***	400.00
9 x 13	250.00	14	x	20	·2	450.00
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MACHINERY.

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PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

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PRESS WORKS.

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	DINITOL INI EN COTTEN.
221/2	Inch\$ 80.00
25	Inch 110.00
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Mac Kellar, Smiths

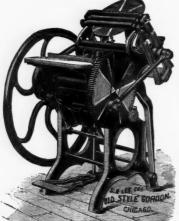
->>> & Jordan Co.

TYPE FOUNDERS,

PHILADELPHIA.



16-INCH CHALLENGE PAPER CUTTER. Price.....\$50,00 | Boxing.....\$1.50



OLD STYLE GORDON.

		VITHOUT THROW-OFF	
7 x 1	1	\$140.00	\$150.00
8 x 1	2	150.00	165.00
10 x 1	5	240.00	250,00
13 x 1	9	350,00	385.00
14 x 2	0%		400.00
14%×	22		450.00

Estimates for Printing Offices, Electrotype and Stereotype Foundries Furnished on application.

Send for Circulars, Price List and any further information to

Shniedewend & Lee Co CHICAGO.





	CHALLEITE FALLI	
25	inches	125.00
30	inches	175.00
32	inches	200,00
	BOXING EXTRA.	

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CLARKE & HAWES.

1872

C. L. HAWES,

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C. L. HAWES CO.

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1886

1889 AMERICAN STRAW BOARD COMPANY.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE C. L. HAWES COMPANY, operating Aqueduct Mills, Dayton, Ohio, and Branch Houses Chicago and Cincinnati, has this day been merged into and henceforth will be controlled by

AMERICAN STRAW BOARD COMPANY

All obligations of the old Company will be taken care of in due form as heretofore, and its assets collected as speedily as possible, that a complete settlement of its affairs may be had in the near future. Kindly address all communications relative to accounts to the main office here, from which point all collections and settlements will be made.

- Dayton, Ohio, July 1, 1889.

AMERICAN - STRAW - BOARD - COMPANY

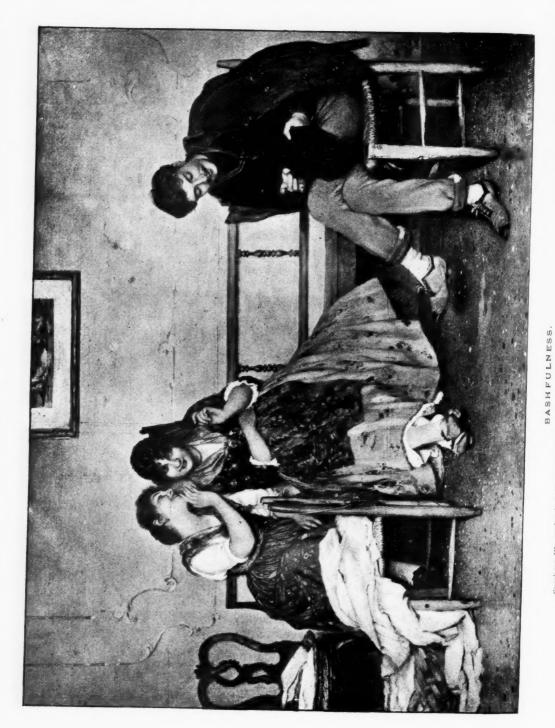
Having purchased the entire business of The C. L. Hawes Company, and retained its officers and other employés, will continue with increased facilities to supply the trade without interruption. A full line of

Book Binders' and Paper Box Makers' Materials and Machinery

will be carried in stock in both Chicago and Cincinnati, and it is hoped that the liberal patronage enjoyed by The C. L. Hawes Company will be transferred to the new Company, now fully equipped and prepared to handle even a larger volume of business than its predecessors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE INLAND CUTTER THE REDWAY CUTTER RAWLEY STANDING PRESS.



Specimen Illustration in half-tone by the Electro-Tint Engraving Company, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

DRY VERSUS WET PAPER.

To the Editor: Essex Centre, Ont., July 8, 1889.

It is quite an established rule with Canadian printers to wet news paper before putting it through the press. Why this is the custom I cannot tell, for I have demonstrated beyond a doubt that better results can be obtained from a dry sheet than a wet one. Would any printer with ordinary common sense think of "wetting down" a lot of letterheads or billheads before printing? and yet I believe this would be just as sensible as dampening a highly calendered sheet of news paper. Commercial men have frequently said to me that they have sometimes been amused at printers being very particular to have a highly calendered sheet of print paper when ordering, for as soon as it arrives at the office nine out of every ten of them will souse it through the "wetting vat" before putting through the press, thus destroying all the finish the paper ever had. We get at this office (The Liberal) about forty exchanges, some of them papers with considerable pretentions, too, and there are two or three out of this number that have gone through the press dry. An employing printer, a few miles from here, in a conversation with one of our men, a few days ago, said, "That foreman of yours has some very peculiar ideas about printing a newspaper, he runs his paper dry." Why, bless his old fogy heart, if he would get out of the rut and run his paper dry, he might turn out a respectable sheet instead of the miserable apology it is at present.

There are some other matters which I had intended to speak of, but will not trespass any more on your time and space this month.

W. H. H.

AMATEUR VERSUS ART PRINTING.

To the Editor :

MILWAUKEE, July 8, 1889.

While looking over some old papers the other day I came across the inclosed specimens of the "art preservative," which, with several others, I cut out and laid away at the time (twelve years ago) for future reference. The rest of them have got lost, I am sorry to say, but these are a fair average of the lot. Judging by the specimens you have published from time to time, "amateur" printing has not made very great strides toward perfection in the past dozen years. Perhaps you may wish to reproduce these on your "curio" page.

Speaking of this class of untutored "printers," whose productions, as a rule, are so fearfully and wonderfully made, there is once in a while an amateur found who has good taste, and only lacks the necessary skill and training to make his mark as a printer, but such cases are rare. Usually bad taste is combined with worse execution.

There is another kind of printing, however, that is almost as much of an eyesore to old fogies like myself as the crude production of amateurs. I refer to the style sometimes called "art printing," which has had and still is having such a run. Of course, there is gemine "art printing," but many of the specimens so called "would smell as sweet by any other name." What traces of art can be seen in a job wherein the features are actually nothing more artistic than a number of lines of broken-backed, uncouth type that for some inscrutable reason seems to have got a grip on a good many people, printers and business men alike.

Take a job set up in one or more styles of this "art type," with a lot of fine lines, resembling nothing in particular, running just where it happens, apparently, and ending in a horse's tail-like thingumbob, and you have what often passes for "art printing."

Of the host of new faces of fancy type issued by the various foundries within the past few years, comparatively few have any

claims to artistic beauty, in my humble opinion. The founders seem to have had but one aim—to produce something odd and outlandish, and the general public apparently take to them kindly, I must admit. So much the worse for the taste of the public. Of course, some of the new faces have merit, and are as handsome as need be, but these are greatly in the minority.

Having eased my mind, I feel a little better. May have more to say in the same strain again at some future time.

H E ROUNDS

FROM NORWAY.

To the Editor: Frederiksstad, June 15, 1889.

I have received THE INLAND PRINTER for the month of May, and am well pleased with it. I will in the present communication try and tell your readers something about the typographical outlook in this section of the world. I suppose they have learned about the strike here, which commenced March 3, and which still continues. The typographical union is a very strong one, and has nearly every compositor in Norway enrolled therein. Its headquarters are in Christiana. Well, the cause of the strike was a proposed reduction of wages, or the same thing, and a difference about the number of apprentices to be employed. The wages of a good compositor in Christiana is from 16 to 20 or 22 kroner per week, equal to \$4.50 to \$7, a thin amount for a good workman, although living is cheaper here than in America. The price per thousand ens, not ems, as in the United States, is 37 ore, about 12 cents. Now, they want to make the new tariff, the alphabet, not the letter n, as at present, the standard, which will make a little difference in favor of the compositor. With regard to the apprentice question, the union is willing to concede one apprentice to five journeymen, certainly a liberal allowance. Heretofore the bosses have taken so many boys, irrespective of the rights of the qualified compositor, that the latter has had a hard row to hoe. It is hard to tell how the difficulty will terminate. The employers have received the assistance of some of the college unions, and others in the outland, as also from non-union printers from Denmark and Sweden. Some sixteen offices have already acceded to the requirements of the union, while nine still hold out. The strike only exists, however, in Christiana. The intention is to secure a recognition of the new tariff in that city first, and then introduce it into the smaller towns.

I am foreman in a daily paper, published in Frederiksstad, fiftysix English miles from Christiana, and am doing very well, but the fact that I worked for two years in Chicago makes me restive in any other place, so I think it more than likely I may see you all again.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor:

St. John, N. B., June 29, 1889.

I have to complain of the manner in which your New Brunswick correspondent, in the April number of The Inland Printer, refers to my leaving the employ of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan. The whole paragraph containing the reference is unwarranted, except in one particular—that I would take charge of the Telegraph job office at a certain date; and the inaccuracy is the more inexcusable as the person credited with its authorship is quite well acquainted with me, and the offices in which we work are not more than fifty yards apart.

The natural inference from the construction of the paragraph is that I left the firm's employ because of trouble, and because the hands failed to "pull well" with me; and one of them is quoted as "having put on his coat." He did not put it on until he was invited to do so, the moving cause in the premises being a total of about 5,500 ems of partly leaded and part solid long primer for a day's work, with the type in the cases; the copy being good, plain manuscript, and the work a little monthly periodical in which he had been in the habit of working previously.

I left the office because my ideas in regard to men and material were not carried out, and for this reason only; and if the "shop is one of the best in the city" there are men in the office who I

think will bear me out in the assertion that my efforts did considerable to make it so.

This communication would have reached you earlier had I received the April number in time. It was directed, as usual, to Messrs. J. & A. McMillan's care, and only reached me a day or two before the June number, and then only after I had sent for it.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. LAWSON.

FROM LOUISIANA.

To the Editor :

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1889.

The printing business continues to remain active in this city. Those printers located here continue to thrive, much to their regret, to a certain extent, I imagine, for recently the weather has become quite warm, and all printers would much prefer going to West End, and other points where the cooling breeze may play upon their heated brows than worrying over bad manuscript in a close printing office.

Your correspondent has had a fortnight's recreation in the piney woods of old Tangipahoa parish, and such a sojourn can be appreciated only by those who have been detained from their boyhood's home for many years, and at last allowed to return and drink in its joys and its pleasures in his own time and at his own sweet will. While there I saw a copy of the Hammond Leader, a weekly in its first year, conducted by Northern energy and capital. It compares with the best of country papers.

A day was spent in Baton Rouge, our capital, and being my first trip to the place, the courtesies of Mr. E. S. Conerly, of the Truth, in showing the main features of the town, were highly appreciated. This town, of perhaps 10,000 inhabitants, possesses three papers - the Capital Item and Advocate, daily, and the Truth, weekly.

Mr. B. Meyer, restauranteur of this city, subscribes for nearly all, if not all, the papers in this city. Many published in this city, of which I had never heard before, I saw on file in his restaurant. He caters to his patrons, and the latter's name is legion. D. F. Y.

AN AMATEUR'S PLEA.

To the Editor :

Toledo, Ohio, June 11, 1889.

I am a careful reader of your excellent paper and have watched with keen interest the articles concerning the amateur

It seems to be a common opinion that if a printer has never spent a certain number of years under the instruction of some aged "typo" that he is an amateur and therefore a botch. I send you the inclosed samples as a specimen of what I have been able to work out for myself.

As I never "learned the trade" in the ordinary acceptance of the term, it may be of interest to you, while looking over the samples, to know something of how I did acquire my knowledge of

When fourteen years of age my father loaned me \$20 with which was purchased a small self-inking lever press and a few fonts of type. It is now six years since that first very small beginning. Up to one year ago high school duties claimed most of my attention, leaving only spare hours and holidays in which to cultivate the "art preservative."

Since leaving school I have gone into business for myself. My plant contains a 10 by 15 Gordon and an eighth medium press, one of the largest size lever cutters, and a goodly complement of imposing stones, labor saving material, type, etc. An electric motor keeps things hustling. I have a good business, many of my customers being among the largest houses here. About a year ago I spent four weeks as a compositor in one of the largest offices here. That is the only time I ever spent in any office other than my own.

With the cut-rate fiend, from whose attic den emanate the disgraceful specimens of printing (?) such as have been lately displayed by The Inland Printer, I have no sympathy. He is a bad egg. In common with all other lovers of the craft I despise the

amateur who puts botch jobs in competition with the work of legitimate printers striving to do good work at fair prices in spite of an expense account of which the amateur knows nothing. But I do want to put in a plea for the "amateur," if such he may be justly called, who has, by patient effort and perseverance, conquered the difficulties which constantly beset the followers of Faust and Gutenberg. If he produces equal results; if he takes his place side by side with long established concerns, in fair competition for the public patronage, and succeeds, does he not merit equal honor with those who have always had an instructor at their Sincerely yours,

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor:

MONTREAL, July 4, 1889.

A number of flags bearing the stars and stripes are floating in Montreal today. The Fourth of July for Canada is celebrated on the first-Dominion Day. There was not much of a celebration here on that day, so many went out of the city, some to Toronto. Ottawa, Hamilton and Cornwall, where championship games of lacrosse were to be played. There were many picnics to Otterburn Park, St. Rose and other surrounding places of interest. Several thousands went to Lachine by rail, then took the steamboats for a trip down the far-famed Lachine Rapids. In the evening the streets contained very few pedestrians, till train after train and boat after boat arrived with their living freight. Ageneral good time was enjoyed by all. On the Fourth a small amount of fireworks were to be seen from different parts of the city, but during the day one could hardly look anywhere without seeing the American flag.

Our delegate to the I. T. U., Charles Beattie, made his report in writing to Montreal Union, No. 176, on their meeting night, July The report was a long and concise one, such as has not been made before for years, to our union. He succeeded in doing nearly all, according to the instructions given him by a committee appointed for the purpose before he left Montreal. Of course, he is now wearing one of those large, cowboy hats.

The Canadian Workman Printing Company (limited) has gone into liquidation. It seems the paper has not had the proper support, and the stockholders were rather slow in paying up their stock, so that the necessary capital was not on hand to do things in proper shape. Things may come out all right yet, as many hope it will, as the Workman is the only English labor paper published in Montreal.

The Sporting Life is now set up and printed by the Journal of Commerce office. The editor and proprietor, James Crossely, is now the editor of both the above papers. The first number issued by the above office looked as if it was run with mud instead of ink. On inquiry it was found to have been printed with 7-cent news ink on toned paper.

The City Printing & Publishing Company, 751 Craig street, after having had a hard time in getting money enough to pay the hands, still owed a good sum each. A meeting was held and sufficient money raised to pay all hands up to date, and from that time give their hands Saturday afternoon.

W. H. Eaton published the article entitled "Trusts," contained in the June number of The Inland Printer and gave the proper credit in the Advertiser. Mr. Eaton knows where to look when he wants a good article, and never fails to give the proper credit.

Cameron, Currie & Co., 10 St. Nicholas street, are dealers in advertising specialties of all kinds. Their card stock comes principally from New York City. The advertisement part is done

Sebastin's lithographic and general printing house has moved from Beaver Hall Hill to the second flat in the Gazette Building, corner of St. François Xavier and Craig streets.

The Gazette office has moved its newsroom up two flats, and now the jobroom covers the whole first flat. Three new double revolution Campbell presses are being put in the pressroom. About ten extra men have been added to the jobroom, making thirty odd

hands at present employed in this room. Several pressmen have also been added to this office during the summer.

The printers will hold their second annual picnic at Otterburn Park some time in August. The matter is in the hands of a good committee, and we are sure it will be a success. A typesetting contest will be among the many attractions. This one will be under the auspices of Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176.

J. P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PRINTING PROGRESS.

To the Editor :

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 8, 1889.

The printing business generally throughout Pennsylvania and the adjacent states of Delaware and Maryland has been rather slack. In the coal and iron regions of western and northern Pennsylvania, the interest is in a very demoralized condition. This is directly due to the unsettled and uncertain state of the great industrial interests. So far as their particular localities are concerned, no change for the better is looked for until the cloud that shadows the coal and iron trades disappears. As this is not likely to occur for an indefinite period, the outlook for the typographical fraternity and publishers is exceedingly gloomy and discouraging. Wages have been reduced to the most meager notch, and, as a consequence, many of the inland cities and towns are flooded with poor and incompetent hands.

Here, in Philadelphia, the hot weather has had the effect of causing a lethargy that promises to continue until September. The houses that usually have an extra run of railroad and steamship excursion work, are executing good-sized orders, and will enjoy a continuance of such business through this month and August. The prominent master printers look forward to a heavy volume of trade when the fall transactions commence.

The lithographers, engravers and bookbinders are doing an enormous business. There is a regular and increasing demand for talented, experienced lithographers and engravers, and hardly a day elapses but what the local prints contain advertisements for first-class men. The bookbinders are busily operating day and night. Most all the leading ones are doing nightwork, and binders, folders, embossers, gilders, edgers and all-around workers are coining money by making overtime. The demand for all kinds of experienced help is so great that it is almost impossible to supply it, and the proprietors of binderies and engraving establishments have been compelled to advertise in New York and other cities to obtain people competent to perform the work required.

Philadelphia certainly presents a fine field for high-class lithographers, engravers and good bookbinders. In the two former occupations there is no limit to the compensation. Accomplished, competent, reliable and active workers can get almost any reasonable salary demanded. The representative of The Inland Printer learns that in New York and Boston there is a similar demand for such experts mentioned previously, and fabulous prices are being offered to those seeking such employment. Printers with artistic qualifications are also eagerly sought by job printing houses in New York and New England cities.

The union printers of Philadelphia and Camden, New Jersey, will have a grand picnic at Pavonia Park, Camden, New Jersey, on Monday, July 29. Athletic sports will be a feature of the occasion. Among the prizes to be distributed will be solid silver composing sticks and rules. The day's celebration will close with a balloon ascension and a fine display of fireworks.

The printers of this city covered themselves with glory by responding quickly and liberally toward the relief of the Johnstown sufferers. Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, answered the call for aid promptly by donating \$250, and solicited its members to contribute, which they did in a manner which redounds greatly to their credit and the union; the amount donated, together with individual contributions, averaging nearly \$1 each, reaching \$1,200. The employing printers, newspaper and book publishers, paper and ink manufacturers and other allied interests contributed nearly \$50,000. The Times Publishing Company,

besides making a cash donation, expended \$1,000 in the purchase of useful goods to make comfortable those who had lost their household belongings. Among the special contributions, which swelled the relief fund largely, were the following: George W. Childs, publisher of the Ledger, \$1,000; Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan, \$1.000; Jessup & Moore Paper Company, \$1,000; Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., \$250; Charles Foster Publishing Company, \$100; International Publishing and Printing Company, \$250; Martin & William H. Nixon Paper Company, \$250.

The seaside printing and newspaper establishments are crowded with business. The daily papers at Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park and Long Branch, New Jersey, are all running, and the proprietors of all of them say that their advertising patronage never was better. The job printing trade at all the summer resorts on the Atlantic coast is remarkably good. Some of the prominent concerns are so rushed with work that overtime will be necessary during July and August to keep up with the demand for all kinds of printing.

The firm of Peacock, Featherston & Co., proprietors of the Evening Bulletin, has been dissolved, Mr. Featherston retiring. The newspaper will hereafter be conducted by Gibson Peacock, editor; William F. McCully, business manager; Hanford C. Smith, advertising manager.

W. Hayes Grier, state superintendent of public printing, will not retire until November, in order that he may get out his annual report. Mr. Evans, of West Chester, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Grier will start a democratic paper in Columbia, where he formerly published the *Herald*.

The Times Publishing Company, of this city, has closed the purchase of a lot 74 by 100 feet, on Sansom street, above Eighth, south side, for the purpose of constructing a Times annex building, and will commence to build a six or seven story edifice as soon as plans can be projected and contracts awarded. The building will be entirely of brick, and practically fireproof. cellar will be finished in the best style for the steam power to supply duplicate engines and printing machinery in the new building and to furnish steam power and heat in the entire new structure. Five or six floors of the new building will be rented for manufacturing or business purposes. Each floor will be supplied with steam for manufacturing and for heating purposes, and passenger and goods elevators will be accessible from each floor, and will be operated day and night as required. Work on the building will be started some time during this month, and it is expected that the structure will be completed by the close of the year.

The *Times* composing room has been considerably enlarged to obviate its crowded condition. It is understood that the number of compositors will be increased and that the *Times* will issue a six-page paper every day next fall, or as soon as business renders such a step necessary.

General Simon Cameron died at his home, "Lochiel," Donegal Farm, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday evening, June 26. General Cameron was in his ninety-first year, having been born in March, 1799. The son of a poor farmer, his early education was limited, and his struggles and privations many. He learned the printing trade in the office of the Northumberland Gazette, at Sunbury, and afterward worked at the case in Harrisburg. He afterward edited the Doylestown Democrat for a couple of years, and in 1820 he went to Washington, where he worked at his trade on the Congressional Globe. In the spring of 1821 he returned to Harrisburg and purchased an interest in the Harrisburg Republican. He at once began to take an active part in politics, and wealth and honors followed. He was adjutantgeneral of the state in 1832. From this came his title of general. He made money by real estate investments and by contracts on the Pennsylvania canal. He was a strong democrat and a stanch friend of Jackson, Calhoun and Buchanan, and when the latter was made secretary of war under Polk, in 1845, Mr. Cameron was elected to the United States Senate to fill his place. Mr. Cameron became a republican in 1859, and his name was proposed for the presidency at the National Republican Convention, held in Chicago. It was withdrawn in favor of Hon. Abraham

Lincoln, and the nomination of the Illinois statesman was secured. Mr. Lincoln called General Cameron into his cabinet as secretary of war. Later he went as minister to Russia, but returned in time to take a prominent part in securing the second nomination and election of Mr. Lincoln. In 1867 Mr. Cameron went back to the United States Senate, where he remained until 1877, when his failing health led him to retire to his comfortable old home at Donegal Farm. Since that period he has traveled widely and read much, and up to his last sickness kept up the keenest interest in the affairs of the nation, and especially its politics. Probably no other man on the continent knew so thoroughly the ins and outs of politics and statecraft all over the Union for the past seventy years as Simon Cameron. Of his own state, Pennsylvania, he has been the dominant spirit in its politics for the past half century, and in his death the Keystone State loses one of her most remarkable and honored sons.

ARGUS.

FROM KENTUCKY.

To the Editor :

LOUISVILLE, July 7, 1889.

No improvement in the trade has been reported except in a very few instances. The paper houses report a pretty fair trade for June, while the printers' supply house has nearly as good a report to make, but when approached upon the subject most of the printers cannot make such an assertion. The effects of the Rogers-Tuley Company were disposed of at public auction several weeks since, upon which \$7,500 was realized upon the plant. It was bought by a syndicate of Louisville printers. The stock on hand, it is said, brought in the neighborhood of \$1,500, making a total of \$9,000. The indebtedness was reported to be \$33,000, which leaves quite a deficiency, added to the fact that several mortgages are held against the concern. An attempt has been made to secure the removal of the Cumberland Valley Publishing House from Nashville to this city. It is one of the largest church publishing houses in the country, and from present indications the Commercial Club, which has the matter in charge, will succeed in bringing it here.

A movement is on foot which has in view the bringing together at an early date of the master printers of the city by means of a public dinner. They do say that the best means to reach a man's better nature is by way of his stomach, so we will bide our time and see how it succeeds with our master printers. At any rate, the condition of the trade here at the present time demands that something be done, as it is in an extremely demoralized condition. While in conversation with several of our leading printers, during the past few days, I was surprised at the revelations made regarding the state of the trade. I have good reason to believe that nearly the same conditions exist in other cities, but that there is not the least excuse for it is self-evident. That every printer should strive to do a large volume of business is no excuse for them to cut prices right and left, simply to prevent their competitors from getting a share of the trade. Still, it is being done every day, and failure after failure demonstrates the folly of such a manner of doing business. Again, because Mr. Brown has to compete with Mr. Jones for trade it does not follow that he should treat Mr. Jones as his enemy and almost refuse to speak to him when they chance to meet. Good manners compel Mr. Jones to salute Mr. Brown, but if the present feeling continues to grow upon the printers of Louisville, even good manners will get to be a back number. Therefore, I say, by all means let us have a printers' banquet, and see to it that every reputable member of the trade receives a pressing invitation to be present.

Mr. Robert Rowell, of this city, has recently furnished seven new outfits for offices in this state. One of them was for Mr. W. G. Overstreet, formerly of Horse Cave, who will open a newspaper and job office in Springfield, Kentucky. The paper is to be a seven column folio and named the Springfield News. Another outfit was sold to Messrs. E. J. Smith & Co., of Henderson, Kentucky. Mr. Smith will make a specialty of modern artistic type work, and has already turned out several specimens that compare

very favorably with the best eastern houses. Mr. Frank P. Bush has made several trips through the state for Mr. Rowell, and his success, as shown above, has determined him upon repeating the dose quite often.

The Medical Herald, Progress and Knight of Honor. publications owned by the Rogers & Tuley Company, were bought by Mr. W. B. Rogers, who will continue their publication.

The Evening Tribune is the cognomen of a new republican afternoon daily which will shortly be launched upon this community. The promoters of the enterprise are a number of gentlemen who were fortunate enough to catch President Harrison's attention long enough to capture several lucrative government offices.

Mr. William E. Riley, formerly president of the Riley Printing Company, has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue of this district.

Mr. Henry Pickrell, of the Fleming county Gazette, which is published at Flemingsburg, died of consumption June 6.

Captain A. J. May, who was for many years largely interested in paper mills in Detroit and elsewhere, has gone on the road for Moore & Stark, taking the extreme southern territory.

Mr. J. Ed. Reese, foreman of the news pressroom of the *Courier-Journal*, leaves next week for New York, where he will spend several weeks getting pointers on the mammoth press that R. Hoe & Co. are constructing for his company. He will also visit Philadelphia and Washington. The press will be ready for delivery in about four weeks.

The M. I. Sowle Manufacturing Company is the name of a new firm started here recently. It is composed of Messrs. M. I. Sowle, George H. Specht and Henry Klosse. They purchased the bindery belonging to the Louisville Lithographing Company, and have in addition several new and improved tag machines.

Mr. Mark Harding, pressman on the *Commercial* and *Excuing Post*, visited the St. Louis newspaper pressrooms last week upon a tour of inspection. It is probable that a new fast press or two will be among the early requirements of his place.

Mr. Henry C. Gathof, foreman of the Courier-Journal job pressroom is taking a well-earned recreation this week.

Mr. Samuel B. Rubel, of the Calumet Paper Company, who has been here at his old home celebrating the national holiday, returned to Chicago yesterday.

Mr. Frank G. Koken, foreman of Little & Becker's pressroom, of St. Louis, of whom I made mention several months since as being ill, died Saturday, June 8, at 4 A.M., of heart disease coupled with dropsy. He was thirty-six years old, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. The funeral took place Sunday, June 9, and was attended by St. Louis Pressmen's Union, No. 6, in a body, as well as a large delegation from Standard Lodge, No. 8o, A. O. U. W. The latter organization pays to his widow the sum of \$2,000. Mr. Koken was a charter member of No. 6, and was regarded as one of its stanchest members. He ably represented it at the Buffalo session of the International Typographical Union of 1887, where he was elected a delegate to the Federation of Labor, which met at Baltimore the same year. warm friend, an honest man, he was loved and respected by all who knew him. At a meeting of St. Louis Pressmen's Union, No. 6, held Tuesday, June 11, 1889, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, An all-wise Providence has removed from among us $\operatorname{Frank} G.$ Koken, a member of our union, and

WHEREAS, During the period of his sojourn in our midst, he has proved himself a worthy and honorable member, and by his genial disposition, straightforward manner and general manly attributes has endeared hunself not only to the members of this union, but to all who knew him; therefore he it

Resolved, That in the death of Frank G. Koken we have suffered a loss for which we deeply grieve; and

Resolved. That we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the widow and relatives of the deceased in this the hour of their deep affliction; and further

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to his widow and spread upon the records of this union.

C. F. T.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor :

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1889.

All who can are escaping to seashore, lakeside, mountain or across the water to see, hear and learn something different from the incessant humdrum of office and city, and club and home life. The mighty editors, who write columned nothingness about dreary things, with an air of wisdom, are preparing to leave to their lieutenants the responsibility of keeping the public intelligently informed on all leading topics. Who cares to read more than the headlines of daily papers, anyhow, and as for editorials, we hinking.

There is less than ever to fire the soul with in journalistic circles. The printers are in solid phalanx, typographically speaking. They will not strike next year, when all the world of labor is expected to strike for eight hours. They will pursue their oldtime conservative course and stick to their cases and be galley slaves. The printers, or, rather, our Philadelphia printers, are a conservative set. They have studied the labor question from many standpoints, and are slow to get at "outs" with employers who they feel and know in their own hearts mean to do as near right as they know how. As things stand now, employers find it necessary to do about right. There is not that constant rush of halfmade printers from country offices that there used to be. One sees and meets with the same old squads of "subs," the same old faces who have been climbing the same stairs for ten, twenty, thirty years. The types almost know them, and mutely look up from their dusky boxes and say "Hello, John." The old cases seem like second cousins, and the friendly window that lets in the summer breeze, when there is any, and keeps out the winter cold, is a kindly friend that enables the toiler at the types to snatch a look at the outside world.

Here in Philadelphia we toil with a steadiness that at times becomes more than monotonous, and were it not for the friendly subs, that are always down stairs or around the corner, we would go somewhat like the venerable deacon's "one hoss shay." Sometimes work there is in abundance; wages are what we have made them; the hours and rules suit us, and we have no complaint. We have no real desire to exchange places with the boys "down stairs," for their's is, after all, no easy life.

How reporters do change, and for that matter editors, too. Some of our staffs have made the circle of all the offices. The experience is good—necessary, in fact. Just as in olden times it was good for the young artisans to journey to distant places for work, and thus become journeymen.

A dozen of our editors, big and little, are now frightening Paris calmen with their efforts to tell them in French where they want to go. Supplee, of Mechanics, is with the engineers. McLaughlin, of the Times, is there. Davis, of the Call, haunts Haddon Hall at Atlantic and tells the small boy next him how he won a pig, at eleven years of age, on a wager that he was too proud to carry it home. Singerly, of the Record, allows President Harrison to have his yacht once in awhile. McClure, of the Times, has been trying to reduce the terrible swelling of our mayor's head, but it is a big contract. McKean, of the Ledger, sees that the Jersey mosquitoes are kept at a safe distance from President Harrison, when he comes to Cape May. The new Inquirer is publishing a series of slums articles which one of its reporters learned to write by practicing rag picking with some of its experts. The evening papers are publishing the next morning's news with commendable enterprise, and indulge in the usual long-winded articles that say much or nothing, according as you look at it.

The publishers of trade journals and of subscription books are keeping the paper mills going. All of our trade journals, except a half-dozen, are doing well; but they would do better if some newspaper Napoleon could gather them all under one brilliant, able management. Advertising is good, and manufacturers are liberal enough.

The pressrooms are all busy for this season. The big publishers have their hands full with "long run" work, and that

pays; catalogue work is plenty. Medical publications, theological works, technical works, mechanical treatises are coming out with a regularity and rapidity which causes one to wonder where the people are who will read them.

The typefounders here are doing a first-class business and are keeping pace with their enterprising brothers in eastern and west-ern cities. Their immense works on Sansom street above Sixth are busy, and the managers are very hopeful of a big fall and winter trade.

The trade school idea is young. Philadelphia has two good schools already, and will have a third on a grand scale as soon as the trustees of the Williamson estate can expend judiciously the millions intrusted to their care. It is intended to educate two thousand boys at a time.

There is considerable destitution among thousands of our wage workers. Seven thousand miners on the Alleghany Mountains are now idle rather than work for 90 cents a day.

The State Editorial Association has just had their annual jaunt, and the city editors have also taken theirs. These are given at the expense of the railroad companies and are intended to keep the editors in good humor with the railroads.

The Press Company, limited, has purchased a site for a new building on Chestnut street, near Tenth. The plans for the new building have not been completed, but it is understood it will be a grand affair. The old rookery the paper is now in is a hard place, but old Colonel Forney made the *Press* what it was there. It pays well. Its owner, Calvin Wells, of Pittsburgh, would not object to being Cameron's successor in the United States Senate, and he would be a good senator. But there are a dozen after the place.

We do not hear of any more daily newspaper projects. The last fiasco cost the promoters \$20,000 in a few weeks.

Publishing companies to the number of thirteen have been organized in this state this year, and several more organizations are being arranged. This spirit of combination is natural and right. We have here a dozen or more strong companies acting under limited responsibility, but none like you have in Chicago. New York is too near us for grand printing and publishing concerns. The Lippincotts, since the death of the founder of that house, have gone on only expanding in the same lines. They have taken no great departure, have not inaugurated any new policy. The Leonard Scott Publishing House are known as the publishers of foreign magazines. The Royal Publishing Company and the National are doing excellent work. The hundreds of smaller concerns have been busy all the season, and very few expect to be idle. In fact, business is good.

The paper makers ought to know. Never before was as much paper-making machinery made and making. Our mills are crowded with orders for machinery, and they say that paper is once more on the down grade. Very little paper chemicals are arriving from abroad, but jute butts are coming in fast—over 150,000 in two weeks.

The paper-making industry is growing enormously. Mill after mill is being projected. The West is surpassing the East, but our eastern machinery makers are capturing business out of this activity.

The map publishers and the publishers of school books are having a good run of work, and the makers of schoolroom paraphernalia have about all they can do. The ink manufacturers are reporting an excellent business, but prices are out of sight under desperate competition.

Two or three alleged distinguished foreigners are here, trying to make sure that the copyright law will go through all right. Our publishers' association is in active shape and will take up the right end of the copyright cudgel when the fight opens again, if it should be a fight.

The wood engravers and process men are all working full time, and there appears to be no diminution in work. Business men are greatly pleased with the signs of the times. The last panic is well-nigh forgotten. No new one is threatening. But the distant rumbling of discontent among the great silent army of producers

is ominous. The busy dollar grabbers do not hear it. There are thousands who do. We have not yet achieved perfect development. There are revolutions and upsettings ahead of us. The magazine writers, or some of them, seem to have caught the right clue.

M.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor:

BALTIMORE, July 3, 1889.

The early part of September next will be big with events in this city. Beginning on the 9th and winding up on the 14th, we are to have, in glorious succession, parades innumerable, grand choruses, concerts by massed bands, realistic battle scenes, races, banquets and, to crown the whole, the dedication of the city's new postoffice in the presence of President Harrison and his cabinet. Judging from the preparations being made, Baltimore is to have a gala week on this occasion which will surpass anything of the kind attempted heretofore in this old, conservative town of monuments.

On the morning of the fourth day, September 12, the labor organizations will parade; while a sham battle, illustrating the fight at North Point, in 1814, between the invading Britishers and the defenders of the city, will come off. The arrangements for this affair are under the direction of Brigadier-General Clinton P. Paine. He will have the assistance of Col. E. H. Wardell, who has managed many similar affairs at Chicago, Yorktown and many other places.

While this great display must necessarily give employment to a large number of mechanics and laborers, the printing press will receive no slight impetus in the way of filling orders for programmes, business cards, posters, lithographs,

dodgers, etc.

Mr. Eugene Schley, for some years past a compositor on the Baltimore Sun, and at one time assistant foreman, died in this city last week of consumption. Mr. Schley was 53 years old, and a native of Frederick, Maryland. Some years ago the deceased was employed as assistant foreman on the Congressional Globe. A wife and son survive him. Baltimore Typographical Union was represented at Mr. Schley's funeral by the presence of Messrs. James W. Rodgers, E. T. Sheil, James W. McDowell and John R. Hackney.

In a previous correspondence mention was made of the fact that a "business" committee with a grievance, composed of members of Baltimore Typographical Union, had waited upon Mr. James Young, publisher and proprietor of the weekly Telegram. The grievance was that Mr. Young, while willing to have his establishment known as a union printing office, ignored one of the requirements of the union by the use of stereotype plate matter. He informed the committee that he desired to continue the plate inset in his paper, but did not propose to reduce his force nor run a single "ad" in the plate supplement.

The union, however, decided that Mr. Young could not use plates in his paper, in any shape or form, and continue his office in the union. The publisher of the Telegram thereupon discontinued the use of plates, and all was well for a time. Had he continued to refrain from using plate matter up to the present time there would be no occasion to state here that Mr. Young's printers are out on a strike, and that compositors without union credentials now occupy cases in the office of the Telegram.

The whole force, including apprentices and book and jobroom men, went out when it was announced that on the following week plate matter would be used in the paper. Mr. James Stites, for many years, and until recently, treasurer of Baltimore Typographical Union, and for nearly a half century in the employ of James Young, Sr. (now deceased), cast his fortune with the strikers. The union is paying \$8 weekly to the men who went out. Mr. William Server, who was foreman on the Telegram, and who received \$20 a week for his services, is now subbing on the Sun. In connection with this disagreement between Mr. Young and the union it is but fair to present that gentleman's view of the matter.

He stated to your correspondent that he could not see how the union could fairly object to his using plate matter in an *inset* to his paper when he paid, and had always paid, union rates for composition, employing only union men; and then, he said, came the fact that his compositors never so much as see the plates, the form comprising the objectionable composition being locked up in the pressroom, where the inset was worked off and pasted in the paper proper.

The truth might as well be told as to a matter, and it is simply this: With but one exception as to our daily papers, the publishers thereof, it may with safety be said, submit with rather poor grace to the interdiction of stereotype plate matter by Baltimore Typographical Union. The journals referred to issue twelve-page Sunday sheets, and use therein syndicate matter to quite a large extent. For the composition of this matter the publishers of these papers pay home compositors at the rate of 45 cents per 1,000 ems, when the same stuff might be locked up in the forms at not much more than half that sum per column, if the same matter were purchased in plates.

That is just how some newspaper publishers look at the thing. Knowing this, union printers on the dailies don't want to see a weekly paper made into a wedge, by means of which an opening for plates might be started in the make-up of the big every day in the week journals. Thus it can be readily seen why the union would not entertain Mr. Young's seemingly fair proposition.

The newspaper press for the most part has been quite liberal in contributing to the aid of the Johnstown sufferers. The Sun

and the American gave to the cause \$500 each.

The linotype, it would appear, has come to stay, while it has not been set up in Baltimore, yet it would seem to have the indorsement, as to its practicability, at least, of so conservative a journal as the Sun. In a recent editorial, under the caption, "The Linotype," that paper, basing its remarks upon a statement made by the New York Tribune, where forty-two linotypes are in use, had this to say: "The cost, however, of these machines, of the horse-power to operate them, of the gas to melt the type metal, repairs, attendance of a machinist, etc., will be likely, it appears, to restrict its use, for a time at least, to the large establishments in large cities. The typesetter's trade must be affected more or less by the introduction of composing machines that will dispense with type and typesetter, but he will doubtless find room for his activity in many fields where the use of the linotype will be impracticable."

No less than two new weekly papers have been started in this city within the past few days. One of these is called the Prohibition Advocate; the other, the Avalanche. The mission of the former is set forth in its title. The Avalanche, while opposing drunkenness, will champion "high license." Legitimate enterprise is commendable, and it is to be hoped that both of these ventures in the newspaper field will be sustained by the people who profess to have at heart the success of a cause which has for its object a modification in, or the suppression of, the traffic in rum. But the ephemeral existence of the temperance papers that have come and gone in this latitude within the memory of the oldest inhabitant would not seem to argue well for the permanency of the new comers. Yet the Avalanche, it seems, is not altogether a spring chicken, as it has been published for the last five years at Atlanta, Georgia, having only removed to this city in search of pastures new, to say nothing of a presumable quest of fields more

No. 12's delegates to the Denver convention and the "other fellows" of the stick and rule who accompanied the former returned home much pleased with their trip. One of the delegates, Mr. Hitchcock, of the Sun, debouched in the home run, journeying northward as far as Canada, visiting Niagara

Business in the book and job trade is fair. While some establishments are full of orders, others complain of slackness. Considering the season, however, it may be said that printing in Baltimore is at present doing quite well.

FIDELITIES.



PLAYMATE.

Half-tone Reproduction from Photograph by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago, 111.

SUMMER'S STAGNATED SITUATION.

To the Editor :

NEW YORK, July 5, 1889.

The advent of the second summer month shows the printing industry and kindred interests to be in a languishing condition, but not so greatly demoralized and crippled as has been reported. The leading job printers and book publishers have some unfinished contracts on hand, and these, together with the ordinary run of orders that are usually filled during the heated term, will keep the establishments moderately active until the opening of the fall season, when an extraordinary influx of business is expected. The houses that are fortunate enough to capture the printing of the summer resorts near by the city are running full tilt, and will continue to do so until about August 1. The manifest quietness pervading the typographical and publishing interests also affects considerably the paper and stationery trades, and no change for the better is looked for until an activity is displayed among printers and publishers.

While the movement to organize an International Pressmen's Union is still being urged forward by its promoters, nothing really definite or positive has been decided upon as to the time and date of the proposed convention. In fact, it is hinted that no conference will transpire until after the summer has ended. On the other hand, it is said that the movement has received so much encouragement that an informal meeting of the projectors will certainly be held during the present month or not later than about the middle of August.

The New York Typothetæ will send a large representation to the annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America, which meets in St. Louis, October 3. In conjunction with the Boston and Philadelphia associations, the New York society will charter a special car, and many of the members will be accompanied by their wives and daughters. The local committee at St. Louis are perfecting arrangements to entertain the representatives, and a pleasant time is anticipated. The New York delegates are as subjoined: Theodore L. DeVinne, Douglas Taylor, William Charles Rodgers, Francis E. Fitch, Joseph J. Little, John Polhemus, R. Harmer Smith, James O. Rogers, Martin B. Brown, Frank D. Harmon, Edward Taylor, John Thorne Harper, Edward D. Appleton. Alternates: J. C. Rankin, Jr., J. W. Pratt, Henry Bessey, E. Parke Coby, Peter DeBaum, Thomas R. Hopkins, Homer Lee, M. M. Gillis, W. C. Martin, W. E. Hallenbeck, Samuel D. Styles, J. Bishop Putnam, Joseph B. Stilwell.

The stock in trade, presses, type and other fixtures of the office of the Brooklyner Zeitung, the German democratic paper, published in the eastern district of Brooklyn, has been sold under the hammer. The sale was the outcome of a foreclosure of a mortgage, held by J. G. Wischert, for \$17,000 on the entire plant. The paper has been in existence for nearly three years. Dr. W. E. Jacobson, its chief editor, resigned a few months ago and went west. There was very little bidding at the sale, and Mr. Wischert bought in the property.

The employés of Harper Brothers, composed of compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, engravers and machinists, had a gala time at the Harlem River Park and Casino, on Saturday, June 22. The occasion was the annual reception and games of the employés of the popular publishing house. The employés of the firm and their friends were out in full force, and the large park and Casino were filled to overflowing. The festivities began at three o'clock P.M., with a band concert. Popular selections from familiar operas were performed to the delight of those present. The athletic games were the next feature of the day's programme. Four events were contested. The track was laid in the rear of the Casino, and was ten laps to the mile. The first event, a quarter of a mile run, brought out four contestants. It resulted in a victory for J. W. Hallett, with R. Clark second. The time was 1 minute, 4 4-5 seconds. The next event, putting the sixteenpound shot, was won by J. McCarthy, who threw the big shot 29 feet 1/2 inch; J. Austin was second, with 27 feet 11 inches to his credit. The 250-yard run for boys under sixteen years of age brought three of the youngsters to the scratch. Charles Carroll

won, with W. W. Watson second. Time, 49 seconds. Handsome prizes were awarded the winners of the games. William A. Harper acted as referee of the athletic games. The officers of the festival associations were as annexed: President, L. G. Donegan; vice-president, J. F. Coffee; secretary, F. Miller; treasurer, C. Michel; captain, J. Sheridan; sergeant-at-arms, R. Zimmer.

Anyone accustomed to much reading must be familiar with the paleness of the ink used in English books during the latter part of the last century and the beginning of the present, writes a contributor to Notes and Queries. I had always attributed the fact to want of good material; but, from a passage in Franklin's letters, it appears that the paleness was intentionally produced. Franklin (himself a working printer), writing to Noah Webster in 1789, speaks of a "fancy that gray printing is more beautiful than black; hence, the English new books are printed in so dim a character as to be read with difficulty by old eyes."

Typographia No. 7 subscribed \$10 toward the fund for the relief of the Westphalia miners.

Trouble is said to be brewing between the typographical union and the foreman of the *Daily Courier*, at Camden, New Jersey. The foreman is a boy, and the printers object to his methods, which show great inexperience and incompetency. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that men who know their business object to be under the supervision of a boy who does not.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at Washington, D. C., into which Captain W. M. Meredith, of Chicago, stepped July 1, is one of the most important executive offices in the government, and is entirely outside of civil service rules. Mr. E. O. Graves. the retiring superintendent, who will enter into the banking business on his own account, is a New Yorker, and was promoted by President Cleveland to the superintendency, from that of assistant treasurer, solely because of his efficiency. Mr. Graves was not conspicuous as a politician. He was generally classed as a mugwump. His administration of the bureau has been as creditable as that of Mr. Benedict, Mr. Cleveland's other New York appointment, in the office of public printer. Business methods have governed the administration of both offices. The Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has almost as many subordinates as the public printer. His own salary is \$4,500. The pay of his superintendent of engraving has been for many years \$500 a year more than his own. Some of his workmen get \$8.50 or more a day. He has about fifteen hundred employés. All accounts concur in crediting Mr. Meredith with efficiency as a practical printer and organizer.

A comparatively new and extremely odd institution is the Fellowcraft Club. Its membership includes almost every sort of reputable journalist, from the young reporter, whose name is as yet unknown, to the editor-in-chief who figures on all important public occasions. Richard Watson Gilder, of the Century, is president, and other officers include representatives of Puck, Life and the dailies. The walls of the club house in Twenty-eighth street are adorned with works by its artist members, many of the pictures being the originals of illustrations and cartoons that have appeared in the magazines and comic weeklies. A standing rule of the club is that no report shall be published of speeches made at the monthly dinners. Under this pledge reserve thaws out, and Chauncey M. Depew, Bishop Potter, Mr. Cleveland, Daniel Dougherty, Edward Eggleston and other well-known men have said at these dinners many things that they would scarcely have uttered at any ordinary public banquet. The Fellowcraft is practically an all-day and all-night club. It is seldom closed earlier than four A.M., and lodgers in the house begin breakfasting only four hours later. The board of governors recently passed a rule closing the club house at one A.M. on week days, and eleven P.M. on Sundays, but protests poured in so thick that the board at its next meeting rescinded the rule.

The German Press Club has held the annual meeting, at the club room, at No. 8 Centre street. The following officers were elected: Paul Loeser, president; C. De Grimm, vice-president; Julius Auspitz, recording secretary; Theodore F. Canoy, corresponding secretary; L. F. Thomas, treasurer; Adolph Resler,

financial secretary, and Felix Fricet, Gustave Guihen and Victor Duorschack, auditors.

The members of New York Pressmen's Union No. 9 are fighting the movement to put the organization within the jurisdiction of either the Central Labor Union or Central Labor Federation. At a recent meeting, held to consider the scheme to consolidate the interests of the several bodies, Delegate McIntyre, of Pressmen's Union No. 9, spoke in opposition. He said he did not propose to bow to socialists and anarchists. If advances toward harmony were to be made, they must come from the other side. If the socialists were admitted the first thing they would do would be to expel his union. A report was sent in by the miscellaneous section exposing the alleged hypocrisy of the New York World, which has been masquerading as a paper friendly to organized labor. The report contained the grievance of Pressmen's Union No. 9 against the New York Tribune. It appears that it has been employing non-union pressmen. The report was referred to the Arbitration PRINTER-JOURNALIST. Committee.

FROM BOSTON.

To the l'ditor: Boston, July 8, 1889.

Base ball is now the subject most talked about and thought of, and the "cranks" are numerous among printers. Every day or so the daily papers make mention of the fact that the compositors and pressmen of such and such an office have either played a game or are about to do so. As this is the height of the season, doubtless the public will be regaled with many more "scores," though to tell the truth most of the nines have secretiveness so well developed that the scores are not published. Several games have been played among the newspaper offices, and the book and job establishments are not behind. Recently a team composed of pressmen from the Wright & Potter Printing Co. played a nine from the composing room of the same concern, defeating them handily. The latter, not satisfied with such an outcome, challenged the pressmen for another game, and they got it-that is, got the chance to get beaten again. A nine from the counting room of Golding & Co. was also warmed up recently in a five-inning contest with the Boston Typefoundry nine. But as THE INLAND PRINTER is not a sporting magazine, perhaps this is enough on this

Between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of July 6, fire was discovered in the building of the Lawson Manufacturing Company, Hawley street, Roxbury, which had gained such headway as to be beyond the control of the watchman, who promptly gave the alarm. Though the fire apparatus responded promptly, the building was completely gutted, entailing a damage of about \$8,000 on it and about \$15,000 on stock and material. The building was the property of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, late president of the defunct Rand-Avery Company, and was used by him in which to manufacture the Lawson Sale Slips.

 ${\rm Mr.\ N.\ J.}$ Werner, of the specimen department of the Central Type foundry, was in town recently on a short visit.

Mr Charles L. Sparks, of whom I made mention in my last letter, met with a very serious accident some three weeks since. He had boarded a horse car on his way home after his day's work, when a team collided with the car. Mr. Sparks was just in the act of taking his seat as the pole of the wagon penetrated the side of the car, striking him in the groin and wedging him against the end of the car. He was liberated as quickly as possible and conveyed to his home in an ambulance. He expects to be able to resume work this week. It was a very narrow escape, and Mr. Sparks feels fortunate in getting off as well as he did, for had the pole struck him in the abdomen he would surely have "gone where the woodbine twineth."

A few months since, I wrote you that Mr. Edward P. Fisher had started for the Bermudas, in the hope that the change of climate would benefit his health, strong symptoms of a pulmonary complaint having appeared. The good results looked for did not come, and he returned only to pass away May 29. The announcement of his death causes regret to a large portion of the printing

fraternity of New England, with whom he had been connected by his service with the Boston Typefoundry, in charge of the sales-room for the past twenty years. It is pleasant to know that his last days were made easy as possible by the thoughtfulness and attention of his employers, who did all possible to this end while life lasted. The funeral services were held June 1, and among the floral tributes was a beautiful wreath (composed entirely of roses) cut in two by a sickle, the whole forming a piece three feet high, the gift of his former associates.

F. H. Gilson is about to place an electric motor in his establishment, the contract having been given to the Thomson-Houston Electric Company. The motor is now being built, and is expected to be in place in the course of two weeks.

George H. Morrell & Co., Boston, New York and Chicago (I believe that is all at present), have recently issued a small sample book of their stock inks and tints. It is a nice piece of presswork from the office of T. O. Metcalf & Co. The design is an excellent one, showing the effect on solid ground as well as several shades of ruled tint blocks. It is intended only as an advance sheet, and to fill a gap until their new and complete book is issued.

Mr. J. A. Thayer, of the Boston Typefoundry, spends considerable of his time on the road for that house, and is meeting with his usual success. He recently placed 2,000 pounds of copper alloy in an office in the western part of this state.

George H. Pratt & Co., of Fort Hill Square, have recently changed their firm name to the Fort Hill Printing & Embossing Company—a rather long name, but self-explanatory. Their specialty is fine embossed work and calendars. In connection with the change of name a new partner has been taken in, and an increased business is looked for. This concern has recently added two new job presses.

FROM NEBRASKA.

To the Editor:

Омана, July 3, 1889.

Matters in printing circles are moving along rather slowly these hot days. While none of the book and job offices are pushed with work, there is enough to keep the regular forces employed, and in one or two places a few extra men may be found at work. With the newspapers it is different, and these are festive days for the "poor sub" who is looking for work. The only trouble is there are too many in town, about three for every "regular," and there seems to be no let up in the number coming in.

The event of the past month has been the opening of the new Bee building, but as it is spoken of at length in another column, we will not mention it here.

The copperplate invitations, very large and handsome, the superb souvenirs, two beveled-edge cards mounted pyramid fashion on a broad satin ribbon with fringed ends, the cards engraved with a view of the old building on one side, the new structure on the other, were the work of Chase & Eddy, of this city. The bill for the entire job must have run close on \$1,000.

The Inland Printer is fast coming to the front in Omaha, 150 copies being disposed of last month. This is the largest number ever sold here, but I hope ere long to increase this to 200. The Inland Printer is well liked among the trade in general, and now that the International Typographical Union has indorsed it as the technical trade journal of the craft, I am satisfied its subscription list will soon reach this number.

The Western Horseman, a weekly journal devoted to the interest of the horse, which was launched on the Omaha public a few months ago, was not a success financially and suspended publication about two weeks ago.

Cadet Taylor has commenced the publication of a monthly journal which made its first appearance last week. The Omaha Financial Journal is the title, and our impression is that it will be a success, as it fills a vacancy long felt in this city.

Ackermann Bros. & Heintze, bookbinders and printers, have removed to 1116 Howard street, where they occupy five floors and a basement. This firm has enjoyed extraordinary success since starting in business a year and a half ago, and can now be ranked

among the leading offices of the city. They will add two new cylinders and a folder to their pressroom, besides making many improvements in their composing room and bindery.

Mr. A. B. Dean, of New York City, has associated himself with the Western Printing Company, owners of the *Herald* jobrooms. While in their office, the other day, we were shown a new "Acme" self-clamping paper cutter that they had just purchased, and which worked like a charm.

The Carpenter Paper Company have removed to 1120 Howard street, where they have pleasant quarters, near the Omaha and Great Western typefoundries. Newspaper men now coming to Omaha for material can purchase type, presses and paper without having to traverse more than half a block to secure them.

Mr. William McDiarmid, the foreman of the Omaha Daily Herald, started week before last for a trip across the ocean. He intends to be gone about three months, and will take in the Paris exposition before returning, besides many other places of interest.

Mr. Percy Pepoon, who has been employed at the Western Newspaper Union in this city for the past year or so, was notified one day last month to go to St. Louis, Missouri, and take charge of the Western Newspaper Union branch at that place. This is the way we like to see members of the craft honored, and we wish Mr. Pepoon success in his new field of labor.

We were honored, last month, by a pleasant call from the genial editor of this excellent journal, Mr. A. C. Cameron, as he was on his return home from the International convention at Denver. We were more than pleased to make his acquaintance, and during his short sojourn in the city we visited a number of the printing establishments, those honored being the Bee, World, Dispatch, Rees', Klopp & Bartlett, Chase & Eddy and the Omaha and Great Western typefoundries. The other offices were slighted only for the lack of time in making the rounds.

W. M. K.

A PEN PICTURE OF INGALLS.

The friends of Senator Ingalls are greatly amused at an account of the first meeting between the great Kansas statesman and the editor of the Peabody (Kan.) *Graphic*, which the editor gives in a letter recently received at Washington. The letter is written in the editorial tone, not omitting the "we."

"The first time we ever saw Ingalls," says the editor, "he was doing western Kansas in a buggy in company with Lew Hanback, the congressman from the Sixth Kansas District, and they stepped into the little print-shop we were running out West at that time. He carried an umbrella over his head and wore gold-bowed spectacles that curled around and behind the back door of his ears. When we looked out through a little clean place in the window and saw him coming we told the office devil to spread an exchange paper over the ink, paste and tobacco stains on the desk, and carry out the old ashpan we were using as a spittoon, and then go out doors after his shoes, while we took down a copy of the Forum and buried ourselves in one of the senator's last articles. It is not every day that a great, high muck-a-muck United States senator, with lisle-thread socks and ten-dollar underclothes, goes calling on a little 10 by 12 western printing office. It is not every country editor who under such trying circumstances could have retained his usual equilibrium, and we would have been somewhat rattled ourselves if the senator had not adapted himself to our circumstances instead of forcing us to adapt ourselves to his. We were sure he intended to talk tariff to us, and fire great slices of wisdom and knowledge at us about the Samoan question, for instance, or the internal revenue, but he didn't. He sat himself down as comfortable as the three-legged chair would permit, put both feet upon our desk, and, producing something he had brought from the buggy, asked us if we had heard what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina. It is needless to say that our embarrassment disappeared immediately. Mr. Ingalls is not very pretty, his hair is very gray, and he is exceedingly thin and would make a good clothes prop or living illustration of the Dr. Tanner theory. His legs resemble a pair

of breech-loading single-barrel guns thrust into gun bags. It is a mystery to us how he manages to carry such a big head full of eighteen-karat brains around on such an emaciated set of underpinnings. However, he is one of the brightest stars that radiate in the galaxy of genius and ability, and, withal, a whole-souled, polished gentleman of the first water, and we repeat that some day he will be the president of these United States."—Exchange.

A CORRECTION.

In June issue of The Inland Printer in an article under the caption of "Which is Correct," we undertook to give the scheme adopted by various foundries in putting up job fonts. In so doing an error occurred in giving the system of James Conner's Sons. The following is a correct statement:

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Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

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AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANCEABLE TYPE BODIES.

36A. Nonpareil (6 Point). \$1.10

LATEST RAILWAY SIGNAL INDICATES AUTOMATICALLY

THE TIME THAT HAS ELAPSED UP TO TWENTY MINUTES SINGE THE

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24A. Long Primer (10 Point). \$1.30
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
THE DIRECT ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY
\$38 ROUND TRIP \$38

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BARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE SAME MAY BE FOUND

THE BLACK AND GREEN COMPANY 83

MARINE INSURANCE CO.

STRONGEST IN THE NORTHWEST

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\$1.60

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RISKS ARE TAKEN ON ANY CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY
253 ALWAYS CHEAPEST 674

16A.

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PROPERTY CAN BE HAD ON REASONABLE TERMS

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7 FOR PROTECTION OF TARIFF RATES 9

12A

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60 A. \$2.25

60 A. 82.25

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 15. INSTANCES OF INACCURATE GEODETIC OPERATIONS

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SUPERIORITY OF THE MODERN METHODS AND APPLIANCES

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THEODOLITE REPEATING CIRCLE

Zenith Distance Measured

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8 Point Lining Gothic, No. 3.

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HONORABLE COMPETENCY

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9 Point Lining Gothic, No. 3. THATCHED MANSIONS

Wonderfully Improved Roofing Materials

Artistic and Durable

25 A. 82,20

12 Point Lining Gothic, No. 3.

40 a. \$2,00

AIRLINE ROUTE TO SKYHIGH PEAKS Excursion Organized and Guarded by Experienced Rangers

Malcontented PATAGONIANS Emancipated

10 A. \$2.70

Humane MEASURE Adopted

8 A. 83,50

12 a. \$3.10

ENAMOURED Companions

6 A. \$3.90

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MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan G., Philadelphia.

Shniedewend & bee Co., Agents, Chicago, 111.



MECHANICAL PATENT,

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, NO. 18.

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 19.

PROFESSOR LIGHTFINGER RESPECTFULLY RECOMMENDS CARELESSNESS IN BOLTING FRONT DOORS, CELLAR WINDOWS, BACK GATES 1234567890

6 Point Lining Gothic, No. 20.

50 A. \$1.70

SCOURING THE COUNTRY FOR BURGLARS MAY-FORKS AND THRASHELS BROUGHT INTO REQUISITION 1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 22.

70 a. \$1.80

HAPPINESS AND SUNSHINE Social Family Gathering around Welcome Fireside 1234567890

10 Point Lining Gothic, No. 4.

45 a. \$1.95

MORNING RAMBLES Tourists Inspecting Ancient Ruins **Unearthed Towns**

POLICEMEN HUNTING MIDNIGHT INVADERS

ANGRY HOUSEWIVES OVERHAULING BUREAUS AND JEWELRY CASES 1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 21.

50 A. \$2,35

MOUNTED POLICE SUMMONED LIGHTFINGER'S BRIGANDS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY 1234567890

36 A. \$2.00

8 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4.

55 a. \$1.80

INTERESTING LECTURES Enforcing Stringent Household Regulations Visitors Excepted

2 A. \$2.10

12 Point Lining Gothic, No. 4.

40 a. \$2.00

HILLSIDE SPORTS Ascending Slippery Pathways Taking Headers

11 A. 82.55

18 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4.

Competitive EXTRAVAGANCE Requested

10 A. 80.10

24 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4.

15 a. \$2.55

African MONKEY Houses

30 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4.

12 a. \$3.20

PATHWAYS Ornamented

6.A. 81.40

Summer PATR

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MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan @., Philadelphia.

Shniedewend & bee Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.



MECHANICAL PATENT, March 31, 1885.

45 A. \$1.45

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 23.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON FUTURE WARFARE
MOUNTED MEN FORBIDDEN, ARMIES NOT TO EXCEED ONE HUNDRED MEN

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 25.

45 A. \$1.90

DINNER TIME AMONG INSURGENTS
PICTURES OF PARIS DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
1234567890

45 A. 42.55

6 Point Lining Gothic, No. 27.

70 a. \$1.90

VETERAN SHOULDER THUMPERS

Quellers of Insurrection and Political Disturbance

Pensioned by Governments

25 A. \$2.00

9 Point Lining Gothic, No. 5.

45 a. \$1.85

EXAGGERATIONS
Huntsmen Spinning Fishing Yarns
Unblushingly

6 Point Lining Gothic, No. 24.

45 A. \$1.55

YELLOWSTONE GEYSER WATER COMPANY
ABANDONMENT OF FUEL FOR COOKING, HEATING AND WASHING
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6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 26.

45 A. \$2.10

STRUGGLING AGAINST POWER ESCAPE FROM EMBRACES OF AFRICAN GORILLA 1234567890

36 A. \$2,00

8 Point Lining Gothic, No. 5.

55 a. \$1.80

MIDSUMMER PLEASURES
Juveniles Rambling Through Shady Groves
Hammocks in Demand

20 A. \$2.10

12 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5,

30 a. \$1.90

SIPPING BOHEA
Society Damsels Adopting
Latest Styles

12 A. \$2.40

18 Point Lining Gothic, No. 5.

18 a. \$2,07

Deciphering NORWEGIAN Manuscript

8 A. \$2.90

24 Point Lining Gothic, No. 5.

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Saluting HEROIC General

6 A. \$3,55

30 Point Lining Gothic, No. 5.

9 a. \$2.80

MIDNIGHT Adventures

4 A. \$3.65

36 Point Lining Gothic, No. 5.

7 a. 83.15

Baritone SINGER

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ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

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MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan G., Philadelphia.

Shniedewend & bee Co., Agents, Chicago, 111.





Extended.

MECHANICAL PATENT, March 31, 1885.

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6 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED.

35 a. \$1.40

20 A. \$1.60

8 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED.

30 a. \$1.40

IMMENSE REDUCTION
Regular Masculine Bargain Hunters
Presented with Nerve Tonic
1234567890

MONSIEUR TEARQUICK
Fashionable Gaskins Repaired
Charges Reasonable
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6 A. 81,60

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Procession of Honorable
Townsmen

BEAU MONDE Demands Continued Notoriety

12 A., 81.80

14 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED.

18 a. \$1.70

HANDSOME GROUPINGS

Nymphs Basking in Tropical Sunshine

10 A. \$2,30

18 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED.

14 a. \$2,00

FAMILIAR SAYINGS Modern Phonograph Charged

7 A. 82,40

24 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED.

10 a. \$2.10

CATALONIAN Masquerade

5 A. §2.80

30 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED.

7 a. \$2.35

PAYING Brands

1.A. 83.80

36 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED.

6 a. \$3.30

German FAVORS

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MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan G., Philadelphia

Shniedewend & Lee Q., Agents, Chicago, III.

USEFUL GOTHIC.

ORIGINAL.

40 A 6 POINT INCLINED LINING GOTHIC No. 4 (Nonpareil) \$1 30

IN A SHADY NOOK, BY A BABBLING BROOK

THERE SITS MY LOVE SO FAIR. IN HER LAP A BOOK, IN HER

368 EYES A LOOK OF KISS ME IF YOU DARE 529

40 A 6 Point Inclaned Lining Gothic No. 5 (Nonparell) \$1.55

OH PRINTER MAN WHEN YOU BECAM

TO SEE THAT YOU WERE FIXED WAS WHEN YOU SENT OR

4 TO US WENT FOR SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED 5

40 A

6 POINT INCLINED LINING GOTHIC No. 6 (Nonpareil)

THIS HANDSOME INCLINED LINING GOTHIC IS CAST FROM OUR CELEBRATED SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE METAL

289 THE BEST IN THE MARKET 754

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BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE.

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IRON RAILROAD TRACKS NORTH WESTERN STEEL COMPANY

294 CHICAGO ILLINOIS 536

20 A 10 POINT INCLINED LINING GOTHIC (Lg. Primer) \$1 65

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COPPER-MIXED SUPERIOR TO OTHER **BOUND TO LAST 9**

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\$2 50

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PRIMITIVE 46

TYPOGRAPHICAL NOVELTIES

QUALIFICATION 185

OUTFITS FOR PRINTERS
TYPOTHETÆ 284

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FORTY-EIGHT POINT CADMUS TITLE.

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DURABLE TYPE

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\$6 00

CADMUS 7

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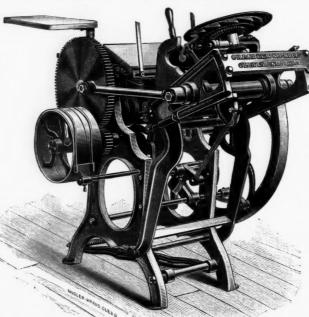
OLD STYLE GORDON PRESS.



Over NINE HUNDRED sold and EVERYONE given entire satisfaction.

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Steel Shaft and Steel Side Arms, Forged from Solid Bar, without Seam or Weld. The Most Positive and Practical Throw-Off yet Introduced. Best Material Used. Most Carefully Finished



Impression Throw-Off. Hardened Tool-Steel Cam Rollers.

Depressible Grippers.

We have recently greatly improved these Presses, enlarging and strengthening the parts, and so arranging the disk and roller carriers as to give a greatly increased distribution and we believe it is unequaled in this respect by any press now made.

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WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.



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44 44 8 X 12, 44	4.6	44	44	165.00	STEAM FIXTURES, 15.0	0
QUARTO MEDIUM, 10 x 15, "	44	. 8	44	250.00	Chandler & Price Fountain, for either size Press, 20.0	.0
HALF MEDIUM, 14 X 20, "	44	41	96 .	400.00	BUCKEYE FOUNTAIN, 10.0	0
TTL - A 17 - 10 M - At., 1 1	f D . 11	1122-1	1		Chases one Present two sets of Poller Stocks two Wronshos and one Poller Mold	1

With each press there are three

NO CHARGE FOR BOXING AND SHIPPING. ALL OUR GOODS GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

N. B.—None genuine without the name of Chandler & Price, Cleveland, Ohio, cast upon the rocker,

THE BUCKEYE FOUNTAIN.

Patented June 5th, 1888.

Do not confound this Fountain with others similar in appearance.

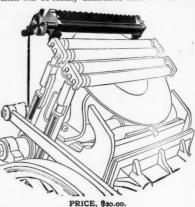


PRICE, \$10.00.

CHANDLER & PRICE FOUNTAIN.

To those whose special work requires greater capacity than can be obtained with the Buckeye, we offer the Chandler & Price Fountain, which is so made as to permit contact with the rollers the whole length, and will thus furnish a greater supply of ink than the Buckeye. Its construction and operation will be readily understood from the cut, which

shows it attached to a 14 x 20 Chandler & Price Press. It is without all extra and useless parts which complicate and add to the difficulty of using, and at the same time is complete with all the requisites of a firstclass fountain.



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OUR ANTIQUE AND LAID PLATED LINES

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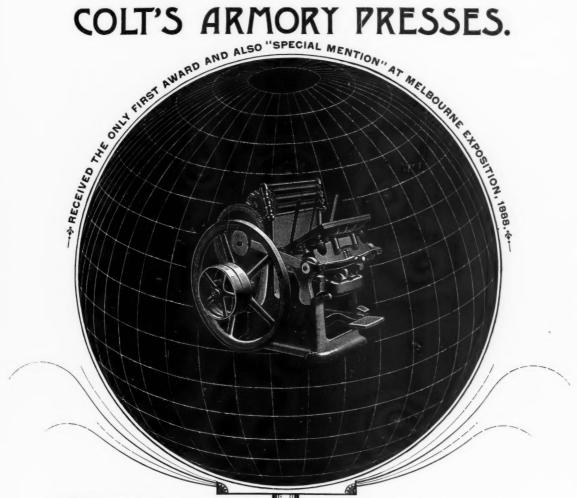
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IF YOUR REGULAR DEALER CROCKER'S WRITE US AND WE WILL TELL YOU WHO DOES.

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SECOND TO NONE!

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In use in the Government Printing Offices of the United States, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Spain, Turkey, Portugal, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba.

Etc., Etc.

THE RECONSTRUCTED LIBERTY PRESS

Has the *most perfect distribution* ever obtained on a job press. It is the only job press whose form rollers can carry full size riders. The Liberty fountain is the best used on any job press, and can be regulated by the feeder while the machine is running. ures insure better ink distribution than can be had on any other jobber.



It is the lightest running job press made

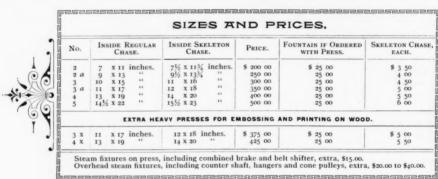
Its new patent noiseless gripper motion is worked by a cam positively, and not by springs, which are always breaking and wearing out.

The throw-off is simple, durable and exceedingly convenient, and does not weaken the impression, as is the case with most all the other throw-offs.

Any desired change can be made in a form without lifting it from the bed of the press. This makes the Liberty the best press for ticket, calendar and all similar job work where dates and figures have to be frequently changed.

The fly-wheel can be run in either direction, thus making it possible to locate and belt the press wherever convenience makes it most desirable.

We carry a full line of Liberty Presses and Liberty Paper Cutters in stock and can ship them from Chicago on the shortest notice.





-----TESTIMONIALS -----

Jacksonville, Ill., April 26, 1889.
The Union Type Foundry, 337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:
Gentlemen,—I have used Old Style Gordon presses for eighteen years, the Old Style "Liberty" for fifteen years, the Standard for ten years. Last month I purchased the New Noiseless "Liberty" and to say it is the boss of them all is putting it very mildly. It is, in my opinion, the least complicated, the easiest managed, the strongest, the fastest, and has the best distribution of any press I ever used.

JOS. J. IRONMONGER.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Gentlemen,—I am well pleased with the "Liberty" job press you sold me; it is giving good satisfaction. I have no trouble now. I can print any cigar box cover, I care not how much pressure it requires. I had two so-called strong printing presses. In the month of November, 1888, I had to pay \$75.00 for repairing these so-called strong presses, but it appears to me that it would be almost impossible to break the "Liberty" eigar printing press.

HENRY SCHWARTZBURG.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Gentlemen,—The "Liberty" press purchased of you some time since is in every way a perfect machine. It is easy running, almost noiseless, has perfect distribution, and the motion of the platen, peculiar to itself, enables one to attain a much higher rate of speed than on any other press I have ever used, and I have used nearly all the standard presses. In short, in my opinion, the "Liberty" as a money maker stands without a peer. Anyone contemplating the purchase of a platen press will certainly consult his own interest by giving it a trial.

M. L. REDFIELD.

CHICAGO, April 25, 1889.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 327-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Gentlemen,—We have used one of your 10x 15 "Liberty" presses for the past six months and it has given entire satisfaction. It is not only reserved for the finest cut work, but is used in preference to any other in our establishment for heavy forms and on work where a large quantity of ink, evenly distributed, is necessary to make a good job. In giving out presses some time ago, the oldest pressman, when given first choice, selected the "Liberty" in preference to any of the others, claiming that he could "make-ready" in preference to any of the others, claiming that he could "make-ready" in discretime, do better work, and get off more of it. We believe it unequaled and fully up to your recommendation. UNION JOB PRINTING CO.

KALAMAZOO, October 23, 1888.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

The Union Type Foundry, 337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Gentlemen,—We have used two of the "Liberty" presses for about seven years on all kinds of work (mostly fine), one an eighth-medium and the other a quarter-medium, and can cheerfully give them the preference over any platen press we ever used. We have used the Universal, Gordon (both old and new style), Peerless and Nonpareil, and consider the "Liberty" their cynud in all respects, and far superior in many. Strongly bulk; simple in construction, easy running, very rapid, and with the convenience of "making-ready," correcting and planing forms on the press, it has no equal, and any printer purchasing this press will appreciate all these points. If they need a press for all classes of work, and one that will not cost half the receipts to keep it in repair, then the "Liberty" will meet the demand every time. Our presses have not cost us \$5.00 for repairs during the past seven years.

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PEASE & SON.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS OF NEW YORK.

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The goods manufactured by the Liberty Machine Works are for sale by all Typefounders and Dealers in Printing Materials.



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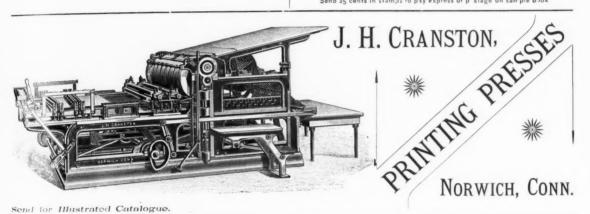
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Cover Papers,
Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted,
No. 1 Super Book, White and Tinted,
No. 1 S. & C. Book, White and Tinted,
No. 2 Machine Finished, White and Tinted,

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A SPECIALTY OF PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.
SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES. Send 25 cents in stamps to pay express or p stage on sample block



The Bartholomew "Twister" FOR CURVING BRASS RULE. ACENTS WANTED. All Curves and Waves shown herewith 00 3 were done with this Twister. Every Job Compositor should have one Will make any curve desired. Can be carried in the pocket. Indispensable to the country printer. 0 Price, \$4.00 Price, \$4.00 E. BARTHOLOMEW, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, New York City. 22 COLLEGE PLACE,

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UNION * TYPE * FOUNDRY,

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Before the "war" is over, stock up with whatever you need. The present cutting cannot last much longer.

We intend to meet any honest competition, and therefore offer the following discounts, to take effect July 1, 1889, and continue until further notice

On Our Copper Amalgam Body Type, - - 25 per cent Discount. On Our Copper Amalgam Job and Display, 30 per cent Discount. On Brass Rule, -- - - - - - 30 per cent Discount.

Our terms are CASH by the 10th of the month for all purchases of the preceding month. On goods of our own manufacture we will allow an extra 5 per cent for cash within ten days from date of invoice.

On all other type, supplies and material we will also allow the most liberal discounts possible, and on outfits and machinery we are always ready to give special terms

For old type delivered to us we allow 7 cents a pound, and for other printers' metal 4 cents a pound. For old copper amalgam type we allow 9 cents per lb.

We believe we treat our customers as liberally as does any other founder, though we don't say so much about it. Actions speak louder than words. We have no interest in any printing office and never had. Our own work is given out to first-class printers.

Do not buy any type until you have sent for sample of our "Copper Amalgam" metal, which is the best and most durable made. If you want the most perfect and newest metal quoin, that won't slip or twist a form, write us for a descriptive circular of the "BROWER QUOIN

UNION TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE NEW STYLE



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12 (INSIDE THE CHASE).

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

FOR THE NEWS AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL

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One among Hundreds of Testimonials:

To Whom it may Concern: This is to certify that we have one of Hughes' Stereotype Outfits, and the same has been in our office and in constant use for five years, and is giving and has always given entire satisfaction.

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THE above testimonial is only one among hundreds elsewhere given. Like large numbers of others, both large and small concerns, it has used for years my quick and superior patented devices of casting and blocking, at one and the same operation, by the use of wooden cores, bars, strips and filling of a non-conducting nature. Also, with the same outfit, all other results known to stereotyping is secured by its simple and practical construction. It is an established fact that it is the only simple, practical Stereotype outfit for the printing office in general, and that if not used successfully it is certainly the fault of the operator.

It is a great mistake on the part of the purchaser to defer purchasing until the outfit is actually needed for some special purpose. "Procrastination is the thief of time."

It is undoubtedly the best thing, taking into consideration the small amount invested, ever put in a printing office. Send for descriptive circulars and hundreds of indorsements

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Stereotype Outfits, Press-Stereotyper, Patent Blocks and Plate-Holders, Circular Saw and Conical-Screw Quoins.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

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PRINTERS' ROLLER ESTABLISHMENT

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E are now casting our Rollers in machines of our + + own invention (the original ones, patented September 26, 1876, and May 25, 1886—other patents applied for), and can guarantee results unattainable by other parties. We have over thirty such machines in daily use. Our "Star" Roller Composition is generally recognized as the standard, and once used, will not be abandoned. Samples sent anywhere on application.

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CYLINDER PRESSES, JOB PRESSES, HAND PRESSES,

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BOOK TRIMMERS,
POWER, FOOT AND HAND PERFORATORS,
NUMBERING AND PAGING MACHINES,

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STANDING PRESSES, JOB BACKERS,

STABBING MACHINES,
POWER AND LEVER PAPER CUTTERS,
INDEX AND ROUND CORNER CUTTERS,
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PAPER CUTTER KNIVES, ETC.

Sole Manufacturer RIVAL PAPER CUTTER, which is operated with Anti-Friction Rollers upon an Eccentric.

Send for Circular.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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The Semple Book Trimmer,

The Jones Signature Press,

The Ellis Roller Backing Machines,

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Machines.

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41 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

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Established 1804.

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JOB OFFICE OUTFITS.

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Cast from the
BEST OF
DURABLE METAL

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

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In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS,
GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,

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CHICAGO BRANCH. CHAS. B. Ross, Manager. No. 154 Monroe St.

stern Agent WHITLOCK CYLINDER PRESSES.



From "Pointer,"
By permission Roan Campbell,
Proprietor,

"WHO SAID WATERMILLIONS?"

Engraved by Photo-Electrotype Engraving Company, J. E. Rhody, President, 7, 9 and 11 New Chambers street, New York.

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Solely contributed to THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE WORLD OF TYPOGRAPHY AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE-INTERNATIONAL, PARIS.

BY WALTER LODIA.

JHEN resident in Paris the past autumn, the writer made two round tours of inspection of the busy, well-advanced works now perfected in the universal fair of 1889, and calculated like many others, that by the following May everything would be ready. Yet, returning to the French capital end last April, surprise was great at the backward state of affairs noticeable in almost every department; the buildings were all right, but different nations' exhibits were deplorably behind. American exhibits were like those of other countries on inauguration dayfor the most part still buried in the huge cases in which sent over. Viewing the condition of affairs, an article for May issue of THE INLAND PRINTER was seen to be impracticable; but, to make up, this communication will be double the length of future lettersif, as is hoped, there will be space for all-although the matter is still compiled under one disadvantage, incompleteness of stands (some of which drag along wearily to consummation) and difficulty in getting details. What can be done with exhibits either always deserted, the "agent" never seen, or buried beneath canvas? Why the necessity for covering up goods at all, preventing correspondents wishing to note in the quiet and cool of early morning, undisturbed by the incessant tramp of ten-thousands, ocularly examining the objects placed, and reluctantly passing them over? It is the old, old story over again.

It is in the Palais des Machines, of vastness stupendous and marvels indescribable, that the printer-visitor will be always most interested, be he compositor or pressman. For the mighty edifice contains, amid its huge forest of whirling machinery, resounding till nigh midnight with the incessant roar of wonderful motion in a thousand or so forms, numerous printing presses, typographic outfits, the coming typesetting machines, material cognate to the trade, etc. Marinoni's grand installation will be of permanent attraction to the typo-sightseer, of which details in next epistle. For the present account, a limit will be placed at United States exhibits

There is here an American model printing office, conducted by M. P. McCoy, of London, with assistance of O. J. Fender, Philadelphia. These firms are, by the material thus in use, fully and well represented: Golding & Co (Boston); MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company (Philadelphia), and, as a now important adjunct, by the use of which no more vexatious climatic difficulties with inks and rollers may be feared, the Electrine Manufacturing Company's specialty, inkoleum, a large quantity of which has arrived from St. Paul, and is piled in a stack ready for the inquisitive continental printer's gaze. It is likely to take well in Europe. The Massachusetts concern is represented by six of its widely praised jobbers and some small card presses, the improved Golding, with its automatic brayer and duplex distributer, drawing most attention. Framed specimens of the color work done on these machines will go far to show, by their exquisite fineness and beauty, the progress made by Americans in artistic letterpress printing during the ultimate decade. Then another important feature of the Messrs. Golding's good exhibit is their assortment of tools and appliances of the office, many of which have an ingenuity unknown in the Old World. Taking, for example, the Pennsylvania combination, one sees a truly elaborate display. After looking at those splendid samples of border work and ornaments, who will assert that Germans are matchless in such devices? On this, their last straw, the Vaterland founders have been squelched. America triumphs, as she generally does, over all competitors. The brand new faces of the gentlemen, MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, so elegantly put up; their brass-rule work and corner-pieces, so nicely shown off to advantage; these are honor

to craft and firm alike.

The only American cylinder presses are two exhibited by the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, 160

William street, New York. Of these one, of course, is the hand cylinder country. But when the machines are finished and shown at work—which at present they are not—there may be opportunity for ampler notice, and no doubt they will then maintain their well-earned reputation.

Proximate is a case holding the printers' rollers of D. J. Reilly & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York. Ten, of various lengths and circumferences, are on view, made of the "Peerless" and "Acme" composition—substances excelled nowhere.

Just to the right of these notable rouleaux de imprimeur is the installation containing three of the Colt's Armory job printing presses, designed by John Thomson, 143 Nassau street, New York. As they were under canvas, however, at the time of my visit, I am unable to speak of the impression they will make when in operation.

No less than three typesetting machines are or will be soon at work in the absorbingly interesting palace of machines. They are the Thorne, working every day, and the British constructions, the Fraser and the Lagerman, the proprietary of which latter have not, so far, got beyond erecting a big stall, which is entirely vacant. The Macmillan was to have been on exhibition, and the Ilion firm sent a pair of machines to France for that purpose and to prove their French patents; but the distributer was so injured in transportation that they had to bring them back after proving working, and abandon their purpose to exhibit as they had arranged. It was also thought the Marganthaler people would exhibit, but nothing is seen of them. As to typewriters, one part of the United States industrial section bristles with the stands of makers showing their particular machines; but they have no place in these columns, and the mentioned department itself has no exhibit relative to printing. But to return to the subject of typesetting machines. It is the Thorne combined typesetter and distributer which attracts most attention, located, as it is, on the crowd-besieged stand of the wizard of Menlo Park, Edison. Externally the apparatus has a far better appearance than the Fraser machine; that alone is a decided recommendation in its favor. Now to see the Fraser machine, which is close to a second and unfurnished installation of the Thorne, placed there, like the other, by the London branch at 2 Copthall Buildings, E. C. (Hugh Hamilton, managing director). Alexander Fraser, of the government printing office, in Edinburgh, of Neill & Co., claims for his machines (a setter and distributer are shown) all the good qualities advertised in others - that it will set 12,000 and more stamps (ems) per hour in a continuous line, and that "the only limit to the speed of the machines is the skill of the operator, as they will set or distribute as fast as the keys can be touched," meaning that hands as swift on the keys as a Barnes or McCann in type composing can whip into position up to 20,000 stamps an hour! Think of that, ye poor comps, and shiver! But the machine of Fraser strikes anybody as being complicated and ungainly, inventor's assertions to the contrary, notwithstanding, and that's a first prejudice against it. The illustrations of it, again, in circulars, are old and poor, and by an American would never be tolerated. If again issuing a circular, Mr. A. Fraser, put men in the place of women as operators. The cheap feminine dodge is worn thin. But let's now have done with typesetters and distributers. They may form the theme for comment in subsequent letters.

After writing that John A. Lowell & Co., 147 Franklin street, Boston, have a representative exhibit of printers' and engravers' specimens, among which are many marvelous and beautiful samples of high-class illustrations, the dinning Palais des Machines is now left for the educational department of the United States (to which, by the way, the last-mentioned exhibit is soon to be removed). This is situated just above the section of musical instruments. Near the further corner is an old-fashioned stand constructed of pine and stained a deep chocolate color; this has been specially constructed for The Inland Printer, a number of copies of which are placed on file. A vacant space is waiting to be occupied with issues of more recent date, and a bound volume or two—better the complete series since first number. Why such, if sent, have

not turned up is a matter for conjecture; inquiry of the American commission is fruitless. When completed a photo of the exhibit will be mailed the editor. This is the leading trade journal in the printing industry in the world duly represented at the Grand Exposition Universelle-International of France, being the sole typographic journal of either the eastern or western hemisphere to have in the great show a regular and proper exhibit (one exception), which is P. S. M. Munro's American Art Printer (C. E. Bartholomew, printer, New York), the display of which, in loose numbers and handsomely bound volume is proximate.

Rand, McNally & Co. have remitted (via their New York house) an extremely large map of the United States, and ten big maps, showing the states in sections. The latter are suspended from a framework in curtain-fashion, and, although of such size, can be manipulated in the most facile way. This winding apparatus alone is worthy of being widely known in Europe. A good deal of board space is occupied by the Chicago combination's exhibit; the representatives are the Messieurs de Bernales, rue de la Bourse 3, Paris.

All that is exquisitely beautiful and supremely superb in fancy litho and color work is exhibited by L. Prang & Co., Boston. It is an exposition so artistic that it cannot justly be described by pen or voice, occupy what space or time one might. Only the eye can appreciate the extreme splendor of the Messrs. Prang's stand, the agent of which, Em. Terquem, has charge of the whole host of American book exhibits. Photogravure is effectively expounded by Sebbie & Husson, of Philadelphia, in a frame of processes. There is the negative, metallized mold, copper plate, ditto finished, duplicate plate, matrix, and so on unto the print. It is an entertaining study always, even to those not laymen.

Brilliantly illuminated in colors is the massive frame of bond stock and bank note specimens put forth by the New York Bank Note Company, of I Broadway (successors to the Kendall concern). It is doubtful if there is another such fine exhibit in the

Universelle.

Now I must close for a time. Printers are active in their conversation concerning the approaching International Typographical Congress, to take place the coming July in Paris. The sessions will cover several days. Universal subjects will be the day's order.

WATER-MARKING PAPER CENTURIES AGO.

BY W. A. ENGARDE.

THE most primitive document or paper as yet unearthed with a mark is the account book of 1301, believed to be made out of linen rags by the Holbein family at Ravensburg. Except this particular specimen, all paper made by the Holbeins has the bull's head, doubtless taken from the coat-of-arms of that ancient family, whereas this account book is emblazoned with the globe and cross. The globe and jug are the most antique marks as yet found. These, together with the post-horn, which appeared about 1376, became by the close of the fourteenth century the principal delineations on paper produced in the low countries, whence they spread during the ensuing hundred years to Gonda and Delft.

Paper, as a rule, devoid of any peculiar or characteristic sign is the oldest, since the water-line exhibits a certain advance in the industry of paper making. Other conspicuous marks are a sprig with leaves and fruit or flowers; a drawn bow with an arrow; a perpendicular line with stars at each extremity between two circles; the letter R ensigned by a cross; two crescents through which a perpendicular line passes, terminating at each end; a cross, a bull's face, a demi-griffin, a pair of balances, the unicorn, an anchor, and P and Y, the initials being those of Philip of Burgundy and his wife, Isabella, whose name at the period would be usually spelled with a Y. The duke married Isabella in 1430, and previous to that date P is only found, but after that time. P and Y.

Caxton appears to have used paper mainly procured from the low countries, and, in addition to the bull's head and the P and Y, there will also be found the open hand worked on the paper on which the "Golden Legends" was printed in 1483, and also the

unicorn. Other paper employed by this famous printer came from Germany, since in his "Recueil of the History of Troy" (1468) there appears the bunch of grapes, which was a German mark. In the "Game of Chesse," the paper displays evidence of Italian origin, as there is the mark of an anchor inclosed by a circle. The dolphin and anchor was a particularly famous mark, and, after the bull's head, perhaps the best known, the reason for this being because the device was largely used by Aldo Marinzio, who has thus perpetuated to our time the primitive symbol of the city of Venice.

LAST VOLUME OF THE AMERICAN PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

Because of the inability of the conductor of the Specimen Exchange to complete the membership of the past volumes he was loth to attempt another volume, but has decided to issue as a final volume, "The Franklin Souvenir," not to be issued till the full number of contributions has been received, and then in extra binding and embellishments of a Franklin style. We hope our printers who have "wanted to, but dassn't," will now get ready and send the requisite number of copies of some neat job, if only to assist in the early and full completion of the work. As a matter of encouragement, the extra copies of Vol. III are offered at the binding fee to those who have not been offered a chance to examine the work, and others who desire "pointers" in the preparation of their contributions. Any desired information will be forwarded by Mr. Ed. H. McClure, Buffalo, New York.

PRINTING BY ELECTRICITY.

Those of our subscribers who read the article on "Electrical Power" which appeared in our issue of March 21, will doubtless be interested in the following account of the printing of the Star of the East, Ipswich, by electricity, at the offices of the East Anglican Daily Times, Carr street, Ipswich.

On Saturday evening the Star of the East was printed entirely by electricity, and, to make it the more remarkable, the electricity was generated, not from a steam engine, or by visible power of any kind, but from the silent storage cells at Messrs. Laurence, Paris & Scott's electrical works in Carr street.

At half-past three on Saturday afternoon the Star forms were placed on the Wharfedale machine, the engine standing idle, though the driver knowingly said he had got it ready in case the electricity did not work. It did work, however, without a hitch. It came along a cable about half an inch thick, laid from the electrical company's station in Carr street. At that station, as well as this office, all engines were stopped; all visible sign of power entirely absent. In a room fourteen feet square might be seen fifty glass boxes containing thin plates of gray and brown lead, immersed in weak sulphuric acid. The lead had been subjected to an electric current for some hours, until the brown plates had been oxidized and the gray plates deoxidized, i. e., reduced to metallic lead. This is called charging the batteries with electricity, and which had been done the previous evening. The batteries were connected by wires with the dynamo at the East Anglican office usually employed in lighting the building, but our dynamo on this occasion, instead of generating electricity, received it, and became a motor. The current from the batteries was turned on, and the motor at once began to revolve rapidly. A belt from it drove the printing machine just like a steam engine, but instead of an engine with a great fly-wheel, occupying a considerable space, the whole electric motor was not bigger than a barrel churn. Its driving pulley was only nine inches in diameter. There was no smoke and no noise, no need of a man to attend to it. Yet the power generated was ample, and directly the handle of the Wharfedale printing machine was turned, copies of the Star began to fly off with great rapidity. All the machines in the room, two printing and two folding, were for a trial run simultaneously by electricity, and went at a rattling pace. It was curious and instructive to change from this noisy scene to the small storage room at Messrs. Laurence, Paris & Scott's central station,

where the silent batteries, the real source of power, did their invisible work. Not a sign of activity was evident. It might have been a house of the dead, but all the noise and bustle a hundred yards away were due to the energy transmitted from this little room. There seemed to be a moral lesson about the experiment, that the noisiest agents are not always the most potent.

There is a curious feature about electric motors, namely, that they are naturally self-governing. When a machine is suddenly taken off, the motor does not run away, but continues at the same even, regular rate. In London, and all places where room is valuable, electrical motors would possess many advantages. The whole apparatus can be contained in a closet, dispensing with engine, boiler and shaft. Then, again, no time is lost in getting up steam, but an immediate start can be made; and directly the work is done, a knob is turned, and the current from the central station cut off. For intermittent work, electric motors should, therefore, be admirable and economical. — British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, April 4.

ARTISTIC TITLE PAGES.

If one take up any lately published book, that is, a medium priced book, and study the title page, it will in nine cases out of ten be printed well. The title will stand out prominently and is read easily; but upon examining the arrangement of the title it will appear that there are sprawling lines reaching from one end of the page to the other, and that there is no dainty arrangement with regard to the mass of design or color; no special design to the page itself as appropriate to the book, but merely a rearrangement of familiar types, according to the wording of the legend. Substantially there appears to be no design or thought expended upon what should be the most beautiful part of the book.

Comparing the old printed books from 1450 to 1650 with modern works, that is, those of the nineteenth century, a change may be suggested, which, if not an improvement, certainly is a novelty. Every book lover is more or less familiar with old title pages, and very many of our modern printers have said and thought that the modern books are superior, not considering that the earlier printers had to cast their own type and make all their materials, whereas modern inventiveness and ingenuity supply these in a perfected form. It is indisputable, however, that the old printers gave far more attention to the design and arrangement of the page, studying its special requirements and understanding it in all its parts; mixing the red and black sparingly, introducing black never in too great quantities, always in the right place. In a reproduction of an old book dated 1497 the title is at the middle of the top, taking up half the page, and is composed of strong and beautifully drawn letters. Immediately below is an oblong with a wood cut of a vessel, with strong decorative lines, the mast reaching up the middle of the page and dividing the lettering at the top in two. Below the device of the vessel, and very close to it, is another line of strong lettering the size of that at the top. Then follow seven lines of type about one-quarter the size of the upper part, making the whole mass as nearly a square as possible, with the date and two short lines as accents at the foot. This certainly is not like the modern title page, and, whether it may be understood from the description or not, it certainly is more

Another one is quite simple. It consists of alternating lines of black and red, the top line being the largest size letters and in red, and each line growing smaller and shorter until it reaches to the center of the page, where there is a well drawn device of a woman standing. Below this the arrangement of the top is repeated until two very strong lines of letters in red and one smaller one in black complete the page. There is nothing of this character done now, because the old printers knew better or studied more the meaning of the distribution of color, of composition, balancing black with white, and the value of white. They made the white space as effective as a black space by blocking in at the right place a mass of color and leaving a white space to give effect to the dark. Then, above all things, they understood

the use and meaning of margins. They never had letters which when the book was trimmed necessitated a part of the title page being cut off, as occurs not infrequently in some of our cheap modern books. They never spread out the title to such an extent that it covered the entire title page, for the more white space that is shown the better is the general effect, and black letters are more prominent by contrast with liberal white margins. If a page is printed that has been very carefully designed upon the principles of these old titles, that is, if the spaces and masses of color have been tried in various ways and sizes, it will surely involve an improvement upon the methods now in use, for nearly all our modern title pages are alike and very badly arranged.—Louis J. Rhead, in Art Age.

THE ART OF RULING.

In the attainment of every art there is of necessity a certain routine of teaching that must precede its accomplishment. This, therefore, is equally true in ruling as in other cases, but too often proves a thankless task to those who may undertake its tuition. This assertion is based upon experience, and originates partly from having no system of apprenticeship upon which any dependence can be placed for remunerative results to many who have labored to instill its principles to a successful issue upon the youthful mind.

Ruling of the present day is not as easily accomplished as in former years. There is more complication in it now, more variety of tints, and more style. It requires more care, more patience, and more native skill, and in teaching it to the inexperienced it is not a very to be envied undertaking. Young people become impatient when all of the major or minor points of ruling are insisted upon, and yet it is for their benefit, in view of becoming efficient workmen. They do not see far enough ahead to place any value upon skill, but prefer to rely upon their own notions, and thus lose time in its perfect accomplishment; but the main object in dilating upon this subject is to give a few points of value to those who may undertake to impart this art to others, and with the assurance that whatever dissimilarity there may be in individuals so there will be a difference in ruling and the time of its proper accomplishment - one may learn readily and perfectly, another may linger along for years and still be behind the

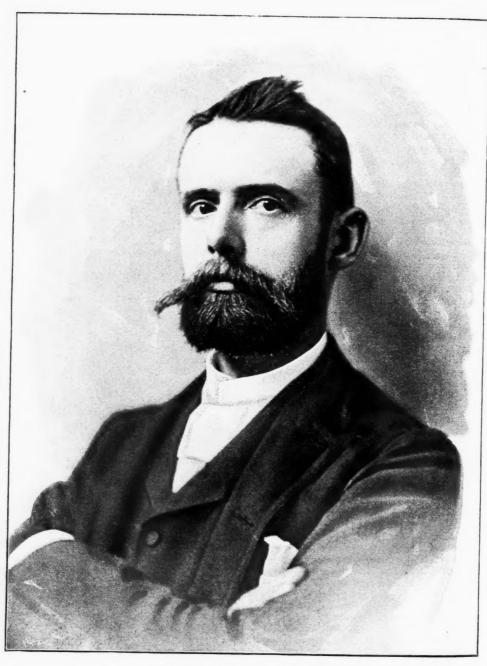
The beauty of ruling rests largely upon the uniformity of stroke, but there are some rulers who cannot distinguish the difference between the inequality of two parallel lines or a series of lines; in fact, they have to be admonished continually upon this important point. For such there would seem to be no hope.

It is evident, then, that independent of mechanical genius, the eye should be the all-important guide to correctness, and without this it is labor lost to persist in teaching anyone this important branch of the business.

There are some who seem to be troubled with Daltonism, or color blindness, and cannot distinguish the nicety with which a combination of colors should be adjusted or harmonized; an optical delusion sometimes besets them and imperfect work follows. Such cases are much to be deplored; but with indications of this character tuition is neither profitable nor pleasant, nor is the workman of much value.

There are those who possess a long or short sight, while others are afflicted with a short focus in one eye and a long range in the other. Such cases can be more or less remedied by the optician, but one great difficulty is that young people do not like to be reminded of their imperfect sight, and therefore will go along for years before submitting to artificial aid. An occasional case of ophthalmia is met with. This also is a misfortune to happen to any ruler and likely to be the forerunner of imperfect work. Ruling requires good eyesight and it should be the first consideration at all times when importuned to teach others.

Some rulers are of a nervous temperament. Learners troubled with nervousness should not be encouraged to persist in ruling as a chosen occupation, as it requires a steady nerve and skillful treatment.—American Bookmaker.



FREDERICK VAN WYCK.

FREDERICK VAN WYCK.

We herewith present a portrait of Mr. Frederick Van Wyck, the energetic and genial secretary of the Liberty Machine Works, the Manhattan Typefoundry and the Liberty Manufacturing Company, who has made his mark in the printing trade ever since he became connected with it.

When Mr. Bryant Godwin and Charles H. Martini purchased the Liberty Machine Works from Mr. F. M. Weiler in 1882, the office had just been moved from two small rooms at 23 Chambers street to the more commodious quarters at 49 Chambers street, where they then occupied half a loft 25 by 151 feet. Shortly after that Mr. Frederick Van Wyck was called in by his friend, Mr. Godwin, who knew his proclivities for machinery, and his qualities were utilized as a salesman. As Mr. Weiler had formerly spent eleven months out of twelve on the other side of the great pond, where, in 1881, a branch office and factory had been started, which also belong to the present proprietors of the Liberty Machine Works, he was very much needed to go personally over the ground to form the acquaintance of the printing fraternity. With untiring zeal and energy Mr. Van Wyck accomplished this task, by no means an easy one, as everybody can imagine, as the establishing of new bounds of confidence and good comradeship is only accomplished if the well directed efforts are assisted by winning ways that gain a place in the hearts and in the minds of the people. Suffice it to say that while Mr. Godwin, the president of the Liberty Machine Works, was for years away looking after the large European interests of the firm, and Mr. Martini attending quietly to the duties of the office, Mr. Van Wyck accomplished all he attempted, the business in consequence growing and spreading in every direction. New branches of the trade were taken in, and it did not take a long time for the proprietors of the Liberty Machine Works to see their advantage in making Mr. Van Wyck a copartner in their enterprise; knowing best the great chance offered him, he did not hesitate to purchase the stock offered.

Shortly thereafter, owing to a continued increase of business, a repairing department was added, which materially aided the capacity of the concern to overhaul its own second-hand machines, as well as those of other makers. The connections which had been formed by Mr. Van Wyck, as a salesman, led to the establishment of a type and printers' material department, which has proved a grand success, and given universal satisfaction to its

Mr. Van Wyck, even when a child, had a great liking for machinery, and one of the first efforts of his life showed itself in a mill he constructed according to his own original ideas, on the banks of the brook, which meandered like a silver ribbon through the country seat of his father, where he used to spend the summer months romping with Bryant Godwin, then living at the adjoining country seat of his grandfather, William Cullen Bryant, the great American poet. Notwithstanding his studying law and traveling for several years all over Europe, hunting, shooting, fishing and riding or driving, he never relaxed his interest in machinery, the understanding of which seemed to be intuitive. Naturally, nobody with an inventive and restless mind, can take an interest in a thing without thinking how the purpose of certain machinery can be carried out in a better, simpler or more efficient manner.

Mr. Degener, the original inventor of the Liberty, had already struggled with the problem how to add a throw-off to the machine without losing any of its particular points of merit, but to no avail. He tried and tried over again, but it seemed impossible to do anything which could in the least accomplish the purpose desired without interfering with such qualities of the press as the inventor was not willing to lose on account of any improvement.

However, examining the machine thoroughly, with a desire to find some way to gain his end, he struck the idea to put a throw-off where it is placed now, and in a place where it is most convenient to the hand of the feeder and at the same time adds strength, while throw-offs commonly weaken a press. Knowing

once how, it did not take long to carry the idea out successfully, and his thoughts were directed to another point that had been sometimes cause for complaint in the old style Liberty; the noise made by the grippers, especially when beating against the back of the fountain. So he contrived a cam motion by which the last spring used on the Liberty was definitely removed, and which gave a further advantage in placing the gripper movement where the grippers have the strongest pull, and hold the paper most securely.

There has ever been a desire on the part of job-press makers to improve the system of ink distribution, and various attempts have been made to accomplish this purpose. The results, however, have been meager, the best of them being obtained by the use of riders. Mr. Van Wyck saw at a glance that on the Liberty the principle of riders could be adopted just as naturally as on a cylinder, and accordingly he went to work, the result being the Liberty triple combination distribution, consisting of a combined action of fountain, ink-disk and rider rollers.

It would be going too far from our present purpose to give details of these inventions—suffice it to say that all have proved highly useful and are patented in the United States and abroad, and since their introduction the Liberty presses have added many more high awards to their already long list of honors. A first degree of merit was granted in New Orleans, a silver medal in Antwerp and Stockholm; in 1888 a gold medal at the International Exhibition in Brussels, and high honors in Barcelona and Melbourne.

While the new style noiseless Liberty was making its way, and was again sold largely in the West, where the Union Typefoundry-interested in the Liberty by Mr. Van Wyck-had become the agent, the European business and the export of printing presses and materials to Australia and South and Central America was not neglected, and in the meantime every enterprise carried on by the firm grew. On May 1, 1885, they moved into 54 Frankfort street, where it seemed they would find ample room to provide for all their needs for a long time. However, notwithstanding that the new quarters gave them three floors, besides a good deal of store room, they soon became too small, as the small repairing shop at 51 Beekman street had, in the meantime, increased to a considerable plant. The requiring of larger space led to renting a basement in the neighborhood, No. 33 Frankfort street, and as the ceiling between the ground and second floor allowed of putting in another floor conveniently, this means was selected to provide more room.

The particular demands on the strength of a press that certain classes of work make, had created in Mr. Van Wyck's mind a plan to build one of an extra strong style, and he set to work and laid out his plans for one 11 by 17, a size not built before by the Liberty Machine Works. The extra heavy 13 by 19 followed; shortly after, the regular 11 by 17, and thereafter the 14½ by 22 size. Every machine was a decided success upon the start.

At present Mr. Van Wyck is contemplating a new machine, intended entirely for embossing, and another for the special needs as to size of the paper-box makers. He is also studying over a new paper cutter which may soon put in an appearance.

The peculiar position of the Liberty Machine Works in catering to the wants of their customers by supplying type, became intolerable by the attitude of the Association of Typefounders; notwithstanding that the Liberty Machine Works had always done a conservative, legitimate business, not indulging in reckless competition, they were all of a sudden cut off by the typefounders, and had to supply type without a profit, sometimes at a loss. As a matter of course they did not propose to allow any one to put them against a wall at pleasure. The refusal of some typefounders to continue the former relations was felt the more keenly, as the relations had been mutually very pleasant, but of course the decision of the association had to be carried out. Mr. Van Wyck cast his eyes about to see how matters could be mended.

For some time in expectation of some such results from a combination of typefounders he had watched a young type-

foundry that was just making its way up, being organized on the new American system of point bodies, and bringing out new designs every now and then, the best steel print cutters in the States being stockholders in the concern and actively at work, and when they became open for another arrangement, Mr. Van Wyck jumped right in and bought all the work of the Manhattan Typefoundry in a lump, associating with himself, however, the two gentlemen who are his partners in the Liberty Machine Hardly had the new Manhattan Typefoundry been moved from the old quarters at No. 15 Park place to No. 198 William street, when another opportunity offered itself and the William Quail Lead Works were purchased and added to the plant already obtained. At Nos. 4 and 6 Duane street quarters were found to carry on the newly acquired business, and the blacksmithing shops of the new concern removed to the same place. The manufactures of Mr. William Quail, especially his shaved leads and slugs, and Grover, Yankee, Screw and Albion composing sticks, are too well known to need any special enlarging on them. With patented special machinery the leads are shaved in such a way that no other leads reach the same all-over evenness and smoothness so peculiar to the Quail leads.

The foundry soon made itself felt by establishing a good line of trade right in the city, but they are not contented with that. The Manhattan is the first foundry bringing out a specimen book of type solely destined for the Spanish-American market, a desideratum so long felt by the exporter.

One of the first steps taken by Mr. Van Wyck was to establish the most friendly personal relations with all the leading type-founders and dealers in printing materials. He made it for this reason his business to attend all the meetings of the Typefounders' Association and to make friends with all its members.

The Manhattan Typefoundry, although having a rich supply of English, had no German faces, which it seemed essential to possess, in view of the fact that a very large part of its trade was carried on with our German-American brethren, and, of course, the getting of a line of German faces was a necessity. By that great stroke of good luck that seems to touch everything in the way of the subject of this sketch, the old German typefoundry, founded by Ph. Heinrich, in 1855, was, a few months ago, offered for sale; Mr. Van Wyck, of course, grasped it at once and consolidated it with the Manhattan, which now has become a formidable foundry, in its own right and able to stand on its own feet. Of course, there is a good deal of work to be done to organize everything ship-shape, but the two magnificent, exceedingly light floors which serve for the founding of type, 61 and 63 Frankfort street, are already arranged in a most business-like way to turn out work quickly and perfectly. Two new dresses are being made there now; one for the Commercial Advertiser, one of the leading New York evening papers, and for the Baltimore Correspondent, one of the leading German papers of the middle states.

Mr. Van Wyck's ambition was, however, not satisfied with all these accomplishments. He went to work and founded for the exploiting of several patents with regard to an indestructible all brass galley, a galley lock-up and kindred articles, the Liberty Manufacturing Company, of Lewiston, Maine, secretary of which he acts and whose offices are the same as of the other corporations with which he is connected. One of their latest achievements, the "Liberty" galley and lock-up, are illustrated in the advertising columns of the present issue.

We do not know what future plans the fertile mind of Mr. Van Wyck may have in store. We predict, however, that whatever their nature, they will be carried out with the same ingenuity, pluck, quick grip of the opportunity and success which have characterized all his previous efforts. With such men to dare is to do, and we look forward with much interest to his future career. If earnest and unflagging labor deserves success, Mr. Van Wyck is certainly destined to achieve it.

As Mr. Van Wyck is today only a young man, being but thirty-five years of age, we may look forward to future achievements from him with much assurance.

THE AUGUST ISSUE

of The Inland Printer will contain a beautiful page plate of portraits of the pressmen delegates to the Denver session of the International Typographical Union. Parties desirous of securing extra copies should send in their orders at once. It will be an ornament to any pressman's home.

KANSAS PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

Mr. J. S. C. Thompson, superintendent of the printing department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, contemplates the publication of a "Kansas Printers' Specimen Exchange." Full particulars as to plan and cost of contributing will be sent intending contributors upon application to the abovenamed gentleman.

AMERICAN PAPER IN ENGLAND.

Last week about a hundred reels of paper from America arrived in Liverpool, addressed to the office of the Daily Post, and that journal entertains its readers with an interesting account of the activity and sagacity of the custom house officers in connection therewith. These officers, the Post says, are very keen in the scent, and they appear to have at once concluded that the rolls of paper contained between the sheets countless cigars and layers of tobacco. It was in vain to reason with them, says our contemporary, or to point out that the paper was so tightly rolled that it was a physical impossibility for anything to be concealed. Two of the officers, indeed, began to see that it was rather an absurd supposition to entertain, and after endless consultation they gave us (the Post continues) authority to take away two cartloads of the paper to the Daily Post office. But in a few minutes they began to think they had been too hasty, and the authority was withdrawn with all speed. Further consultation took place at headquarters, and just when we thought we had satisfied even the scruples of a customs officer, an intimation was received that not a single roll was to be removed from the quay until it had been opened up and examined to the very center. It is necessary to explain that the paper on which the Daily Post and Echo is printed is wound in continuous webs-each web printing between 4,000 and 5,000 copies. The intimation, therefore, that the paper was to be unwound at the dock was rather startling, but we thought the customs authorities knew best and waited patiently to see how they would proceed, only vouchsafing the information that the paper was all in one piece. "How long is each roll?" asked the officer. "Oh, only about four or five miles." The men looked aghast, casting all eyes along the dock line, one remarking to the other: "Why, that's as far as from Bootle to Toxteth." How they were to wind or unwind the roll was evidently a puzzler, and visions of a hundred white sheets of paper being stretched the whole line of the docks began to appeal to the imagination of the officers until they actually laughed. But as they had put themselves in this position, we thought we would let them get out again as best they could. We had previously offered to unwind any number of the reels on our machinery in our office in the presence of the customs officials, and after prolonged cogitation this offer was now almost feverishly accepted as being a quick solution of the difficulty. The carts were accordingly loaded, the lynx-eyed customs officers guarding the paper all the time. The carts began to move, the officers following in the rear, never allowing the paper for a moment to go out of their sight. The arrangement was that at least ten reels should be unfolded and inspected, and we at once put one in our damping machine, and began to unwind it, the officers watching every revolution in momentary expectation of some very fine branded cigars dropping out for the manager and editor, or some Virginia tobacco for the workmen. But, alas! paper, paper everywhere, and nothing else. After seeing three rolls unrolled on the machinery - a process that occupied some time - the officers evidently thought they had enough of it, and left the office, leaving us in undisturbed possession of the whole of the paper.-Paper

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE PLATES.

NEW METHOD OF CURVING.

An obstacle in the way of employing electrotype or stereotype plates in printing machines having curved or cylindrical surfaces on which to support the forms has consisted in the difficulty of shaping the plates to cause them to conform accurately to the curved supporting surfaces, and without mashing the type or face, the bending of a plate (as commonly practiced by suitable machinery, i.e., between rollers), producing tangential ends, which have to be bent to curve them into continuations of the arc described by the intermediate portion.

As the bending of the tangential ends has to be performed by hand, the operation is attended with difficulty, and produces unsatisfactory results in the form of uneven curves in the plates, which thus fail to fit with the necessary accuracy the curved supporting surfaces. This difficulty is overcome, according to Paper and Press, by making the flat electrotype or stereotype plate as much longer or wider, according to whether the bend is longitudinal or transverse of the plate, on opposite sides of the type or face portion than the form is required to be, as is necessary to make the tangential ends equal or substantially equal in width to the excess of the width or length of the plate over that required for the form, and then, after the bending operation, cutting off the tangential ends.

As the printing surface of the plate is uneven, presenting as it does elevations and depressions in the bending, the spaces on the surface of the plate between the type are liable to "buckle," as it were that is to say, owing to the depressions on the surface the strain

of the bending operations tends to buckle the plate at the intervening spaces, and thus produce lines of type which incline toward each other, and from the respectively adjacent lines, thereby causing lack of evenness in the surface of the material upon which impression is taken from the form, besides destroying the true curve of the plates. This difficulty the inventor overcomes by filling in the spaces or thin parts between the type on the plate with a suitable substance as pliable as the material of which the plate is formed.

In manipulation, an electrotype or stereotype plate, produced in usual manner, is placed flatwise with the face or type portion up, into a shallow pan - such as the ordinary electrotyper's pan - of suitable dimensions, and molten metal (preferably a mixture of tin and lead) is poured into it until the upper surface of the plate is completely covered to a depth say to about three-sixteenths of an

inch, and allowed to cool. The coated surface is then shaved, to smooth and render it even throughout, and of uniform thickness.

When thus prepared, the end and lateral edges or portions which extend beyond and over the edges of the plate of the cap portion unite with or adhere to the metal forming the body. For an electrotype plate, the metal used for forming the cap must be such as will not, in its molten condition, injure the copper of the typeface, and if molten metal be applied to a stereotype plate to "cap" it, the type surface may be coated with a suitable substance to protect it against the injurious effect which the molten metal might otherwise have. It is not, however, necessary that the cap be formed of metal, since other substances which will afford the

desired protection to the type face against the mashing tendency of the bending operation and bend with sufficient readiness - such as pulp, rubber and the likemay be used; but metal is preferable, and particularly lead, or a suitable metal compound containing lead.

The length, in the direction of the curve to be produced, of the plate to be bent, may correspond exactly with the length thereof desired for use in printing, when the excess of length to be taken up by the tangential ends produced by the bending, and which are subsequently cut off, may be provided by the end or edge portions of the cap: or, if desired, the body of the plate may itself extend from the opposite extremities of the type sufficiently far to produce the tangential edges to be cut off, when the opposite ends of the pan or confines therein for the corresponding ends of the plate should be just about far enough apart to admit the latter between them.

In the latter case the

cap would have only lateral edges, at which it would adhere to the corresponding edges of the body or lead portion of the plate. The plate, with its cap, is then passed between the rollers of a suitable bending machine having an adjustable roller, for producing, by its proper adjustment, any desired degree of curve in the plate, and bent to concave the back of the plate and render convex the face or type surface thereof. The bending produces tangential ends or edges at opposite extremities, which are composed of the projecting end portions of the cap, if the latter be formed to compensate for the extent of the plate which would have to be cut off if the body of the plate itself were of a length to allow for the portion in the form of tangential edges to be removed.

After being curved, the sides (and if provided, the ends) of the cap which project over the corresponding edges of the plate are cut off or removed, thereby leaving the top portion of the cap, which does not unite with or adhere to the type surface, but merely



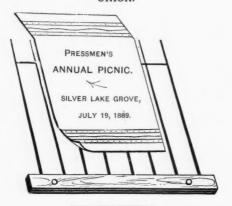
CAPT. W. M. MEREDITH. CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

fills in the spaces thereof, free to be removed. It will thus be seen that by filling in the spaces between the type on the plate a practically uniform plate is subjected to the action of the bending machine, whereby the curve between the unavoidable tangential edges is rendered even, and "buckling" is prevented between the surface spaces.

The term "type" used in the foregoing description is intended to be sufficiently generic to include any surface presenting depressions and elevations, and from which an impression may be printed.

Obviously, if the edges which become tangential by the bending are produced by the material forming the cap, as shown, there is no absolute necessity for having the lateral edges of the cap project over and beyond those of the plate, as the holding effect of the cap on the plate may be sufficiently exerted at the ends of the latter by the extension afforded by the former.—British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.

INVITATION OF THE PITTSBURGH PRESSMEN'S UNION.



NEW PROCESS OF REPRODUCTION.

The following process permits of easily reproducing on stone or zinc either old or recent impressions. Its chief recommendation is simplicity, for it may be put into practice in any litho establishment. The operation is as follows:

Prepare a clear solution of gelatine, pour a thin layer on a litho-stone or on zinc and allow to dry. Prepare a solution of alum; place therein the verso of the printed sheet to be reproduced, allowing the alum to penetrate the substance of the paper without traversing the printing-ink forming the drawing or the letters of the recto. Place the recto on the stone or on the zinc and pass to press. By the pressure the alum with which the paper is saturated renders the gelatine insoluble in warm water wherever it touches the unprinted parts of the paper, whilst every part of the gelatine which has only been touched by the ink of the drawing or letters is unaffected by the alum. These parts are therefore soluble in warm water.

Remove the paper, which should remain intact, and pour some warm water on the coating of gelatine. This water only dissolves those parts of the gelatine covered by the ink of the paper—that is to say, which were not rendered insoluble by the alum; at other parts, which correspond to the blank of the paper, the insoluble gelatine remains intact. Allow the surface thus prepared to dry. When it is dry, ink it, and the black will adhere only to those parts uncovered with gelatine, and which now reproduce the letters or the drawing in negative. The stone or zinc may now be prepared for working in the ordinary way.

The same operation applies to both the recto and the verso of the paper. This method avoids spoiling the original if it does not form part of a book; it permits of reproducing all the delicate parts of the drawing. It is very economical, as, except the ordinary litho material, it demands only a little alum and gelatine.

THE TYPESETTING MACHINE.

Ye printers, dear, what's this I hear, the news that's goin' round? A grand machine, to take your place, has surely now been found; It'll set the type quite neatly, at a most tremendous speed, And the clever printer man, they say, we shall no longer need. A million ems, or more, a day, they say it will turn out. Correct its proof, revise, make-up, and whirl the forms about; Deliver papers in the street, and do it mighty quick. And the most admired thing of all—"the beastly thing don't kick!"

The editor will touch the keys, and deftly "set" his work;
The "special" man, his articles into the thing will jerk;
The "night man" and the "local" will quickly spread their notes;
The "funny" man will calmly smoke and click his anecdotes;
The "fashion" and the "sporting sharp" their screeds will neatly do:

The machine will edit copy, yes, and punctuate it, too.

Then the chapel will be silent, and the Father go to grass, And the stupid typo's blunders will never come to pass. The editors of rival sheets will revel and feel good, While the printer man tramps o'er the land or takes to sawing wood.

But the summer time will come again and winter's winds will blow,

And many a harvest time will come again and go, Ere the thing of cranks and gearing takes the place of pen and ink, Or supplants the toiling typo, with his power to work and think.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

On page 854, for the town of "Sedalia" read "Salida"

Mr. James Friel, Sr., has been elected secretary-treasurer of St. Louis Typographical Union. The offices have been consolidated.

PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION contributed \$378 to the Johnstown sufferers. Aside from that, the employés of many of the printing offices made contributions in their own name.

OUR esteemed friend Mr. Isaac Moore, of Quintaro, Kansas, whose hospitality at the Kansas City convention is so well remembered, represented No. 157, the last union to receive a charter.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a kindly invitation to be present at the fourth annual picnic of Pittsburgh Pressmen's Union, No. 13, at Silver Lake Grove, Friday, July 19, 1889. We know the boys will have a good time, and wish we were able to be with them.

Mrs. W. W. Slack, of Denver, was the poetess of the excursionists. Among her other effusions was the following:

The "Midland" train ran off the track,
Good bye, my lover, good bye.
But the Rio Grande brought us safely back,
Good bye, my lover, good bye.
We thank our stars we got no whack,
Good bye, my lover, good bye.
Although we felt we were on the rack,
Good bye, my lover, good bye.

Ex-Delegate McAbee, of Chicago, was the funmaker of the excursionists and kept them in constant good humor by his many drolleries, one of which was appearing with a conductor's cap and lantern and deceiving the staid representative of a Denver journal. At the risk of being charged with telling tales out of school we must refer to a circumstance, which can be corroborated by Mr. James. B. Dailey of the Philadelphia Ledger, in which the tables were turned. After the train on the "Midland" had been derailed in the vicinity of Salida and its passengers transferred to the Denver & Rio Grande en route to Colorado Springs, the commissary car and its refreshments were unavoidably left behind. As a matter of course the contents of divers and sundry little canteens were soon at a premium, and the favored few were invited into an empty baggage car to partake thereof. The stock was soon exhausted, however, and there was no means of replenishing it. A wag secured a bottle of pop which bore a strong resemblance to the "genuine" article, and filling a bourbon-marked flask Messrs.

McAbee and Knowles of Chicago were invited to partake. Their looks of disgust on finding themselves the victims of this *cruel joke*, may be imagined but cannot be described, a disgust which was not lessened by the Indian dance which followed with the unsophisticated as the "centers of attraction." However, all's well that ends well, and at Palmer's Lake their wounded feelings were assuaged by a drop of the "real crater."

FOREIGN.

 $T_{\rm HE}$ strikes at Brünn, Vienna, and Prague are at an end, the masters having yielded to the demands of their employés.

The printers of Lyons are about to organize a technical club on the lines of that of Geneva, says the *Intermediaire des Imprimeurs*.

THE Figure has installed on one of the platforms of the Eiffel tower a small Marinoni machine, which will print a special journal before the eyes of the visitors.

The Courier du Congo, a paper for the Congo State, has recently made its first appearance. The state being under the patronage of the Belgian government, the new journal is printed in the French language.

Among the curiosities of statistics, these concerning St. Petersburg are noteworthy. It contains 125 printing-offices, 126 lithographic establishments, 11 typefoundries, 6 metallographic institutes, 8 zincographic and photo-zincographic, 1 xylographic, 4 phototype establishments, 14 india-rubber stamp and monogram factories, 87 photographic establishments, 51 booksellers, 66 booksellers' warehouses, 7 old bookshops, 20 music emporiums, 39 reading rooms, 2 copying implement shops, 6 newspaper kiosques, and 136 different shops for selling books, newspapers, etc.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

GEORGE O. SCOTT & SONS, Denver. Firm's card in colors, neat and attractive in composition, and well printed, as is all work from this establishment.

CHARLES B. LONGWELL, Logansport, Indiana. A brochure, containing a few specimens of artistic printing in colors, for which we have nothing but commendation.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. Specimen of colored press work, twenty-eight impressions to the sheet, work by J. C. Earl, the register of which is absolutely perfect.

THE KELLER PRINTING COMPANY, Evansville, Indiana. A sumptuous illustrated prospectus, of fifty pages, of the Grand Opera House in that city. It is printed on coated paper, and its composition and presswork are beyond cavil.

W. H. Wagner, Freeport, Illinois. A large assortment of general job work, such as catalogues, circulars, certificates of stock, policies, letter and bill heads, etc., which are more meritorious than half the job work executed in the city of Chicago.

F. W. Thomas, Toledo, Ohio. An assortment of general commercial work, which it gives us a great deal of pleasure to commend. The press work could be materially improved, but on the whole the specimens before us are above the average received.

C. B. Fisk & Co., Palmer, Massachusetts. A number of specimens of artistic printing—plain and in colors, some of them handsomely embossed. That a village of 2,000 inhabitants is capable of sustaining an establishment which turns out such work proves there is no excuse for the existence of a blacksmith shop under any circumstances.

McQueen & Wallace, Washington, D. C. A number of samples of every-day commercial work, all neat, clean and attractive, containing one feature which we especially admire—an almost entire absence of the fantastic. The type used is plain and serviceable, and shows that attractiveness can be obtained without resorting to the ornately grotesque—so much in vogue.

Kingsley & Barnes, Los Angeles, California. A package of specimens consisting of letter heads, souvenirs, business cards and programmes, plain, embossed, and in colors, every one of which is the work of a true artist, and if we are not mistaken that artist is G. C. McKay, one of the best printers in this or any other

country. The firm letterhead is a beautiful piece of work, the design, execution and color-blending of which is well nigh perfection.

Enterprise Steam Printing House, Williamston, Michigan. A number of somewhat unique specimens, among which may be mentioned a commencement programme. At top and bottom of title page is a "selenotypic" band worked in black, crimson lake and gold, the effect of which is very attractive. Also samples, the tints of which are made with fine wire screen drawn over pine blocks.

Also from Messrs. Gies & Co., Buffalo, a number of exquisite specimens; W. W. Woodruff & Co., 35 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia; Conrad Lutz, Burlington, Iowa; the Curtis Printing Company, St. Paul, first-class as a matter of course; Buxton & Skinner, St. Louis, Mo.; Journal print, Hancock, Michigan, handsomely printed bill of fare for banquet tendered the Press Association of Upper Peninsula and Northern Wisconsin; Bowden & Sons, St. Johns, Newfoundland; S. P. Rounds, Hastings, Nebraska; Leader job office, Mahern, Iowa; Hale City Times job office, Carroll county, Missouri, catalogue and price list, which should be sent to a dime museum as a curiosity; and from F. W. Langdon, Junction City, Kansas. We would suggest to our friend that it would be a good idea to place the name of the town and state where he is located on his business card, instead of compelling those to whom it is sent to obtain that information from the postmark.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE National Live Stock Journal Company, Chicago, Ill., has been licensed to incorporate. Capital stock, \$25,000.

The combined Chicago paper dealers, stationers, printers and publishers contributed \$10,000 to the Johnstown flood sufferers.

MICHAEL E. AMES, C. A. Philips, and others, have incorporated the Occident Publishing Company, at Chicago, with a capital stock of \$60,000.

The Western Catholic News Publishing Company has been incorporated, at Chicago, with a capital stock of \$25,000 by John C. Philips and others.

The paper for the Marshall Field & Co. catalogue for 1889 will be furnished by the Chicago Paper Company. The order will amount to 65,000 pounds.

A. E. BARNHART, of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, is off for a vacation. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter, and they will spend the time in various parts of the East.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a diagram of a new lower case for table work, the design of Mr. James E. Foreman of this city. We will try and find room for it in our next issue.

Mr. David Kells, the senior member of the New York delegation to Denver, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Southern California, paid us a pleasant call a few days ago, on his return homeward.

The Eagle Printing Company, located on Fourth Avenue and consisting of Albert P. and Charles B. Kiest, recently made a voluntary assignment to Joseph W. Brown. The liabilities are estimated at \$11,000, while the assets amount to but \$7,000.

Mr. O. S. Gauch, of the composing room of Henry O. Shepard & Co., was married June 19 to Miss Katie Kraft, at the German Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, by the Rev. Dr. Loeber. The friends of the newly married couple wish them a long and happy life.

EMIL PLETTIG and Gus. Jahn, the former of which was bookkeeper and the latter foreman for Mr. A. Zeese, the well-known electrotyper at 341 Dearborn street, were drowned in the Wisconsin river, while on a fishing excursion, a few days ago. Mr. Zeese has received a letter from the guide who accompanied the young men, telling the story of the accident. They had started down the river to fish. When they came to a dam the guide told the young men to get out, and he would take the boat over. They

chose to remain in the boat, thinking it would be fun to shoot the dam. In going over they became frightened and upset the boat. The guide saved himself by swimming ashore.

Mr. G. A. Joslyn, of Omaha, treasurer of the Western Newspaper Union, paid a visit to Chicago since our last issue. Mr. Joslyn is one of the go-ahead men of prosperous, growing Omaha.

MRS. BARHYDT, wife of the genial manager of the western office of the Globe Manufacturing Company, has gone to Schenectady, New York, where she will spend the balance of the summer. Ad interim, Frank will put in much of his time, outside of business, being lonesome.

The consumption of paper among the daily papers of this city is stated to be as follows: *Tribune*, 175 tons per month; *Herald*, 150 tons; *News*, 375 tons; *Times*, 150 tons; *Mail*, 50 tons; *Inter Ocean*, 100 tons; *Staatz Zeitung*, 75 tons—a total of 2,150,000 pounds of paper per month.

WE understand it is the intention of the members of No. 16 to turn out in force on labor holiday, next September, and to make a showing worthy of the craft. The uniform will be: White hat, linen duster and cane. We feel satisfied they will do themselves honor and make an appearance that will be a credit to their organization.

EASTERN delegates Moran (Providence), Gibbs, Daak, Harrison, Dunbar and Faries (Philadelphia), Oyster, Sprightly and Sutton (Washington), Rigg and Hitchcock (Baltimore), Brown (Troy, New York), D. More (Brooklyn), Cassedy (Trenton), passed Wednesday and Thursday, June 19 and 20, in this city, being the recipients of a carriage-ride and other courtesies at the hands of the Chicago union.

Henry J. Wendorff, foreman of Knight & Leonard's pressroom, adopts a very simple method of overcoming trouble from
green rollers. By covering the face liberally with magnesia to
absorb the moisture he is enabled to use soft winter rollers during
the hot weather. To demonstrate, he recently tried a set of old
rollers the surface of which was covered with moisture to such an
extent as to refuse to take ink. By simply rubbing a cake of magnesia over the face and wiping off with a dry cloth he ran off
a job in burnt umber of 10,000 copies. The rollers had in the
meantime become almost hot enough to melt.

At a meeting of the Chicago Typothetæ, held on June 6, 1889, the following members were elected delegates to the annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America, to be held in St. Louis, October 8, 1889: Delegates—C. H. Blakely, D. R. Cameron, C. E. Leonard, W. P. Dunn, R. R. Donnelley, Amos Pettibone, George E. Cole, George Hornstein, George E. Marshall, P. F. Pettibone, J. S. McDonald, E. J. Decker. Alternates—Franz Gindele, Dwight Jackson, W. P. Gunthorp, Bradley Dean, D. Oliphant, R. R. McCabe, M. Donohue, T. Rubovits, James T. Hair, George Fergus, Thomas Knapp, R. B. Martin.

A New Press.-There is now on exhibition at the factory of Robert Tarant, 52-56 Illinois street, a flat bed, two-revolution, double cylinder perfecting machine, designed and built by Leonard E. Brooks. This machine is an ordinary platen cylinder, which will print from a roll of paper, and cut the same into any desired lengths from 371/2 inches by 1/2 inch to 18 inches, if desired; or, in other words, will cut and print any sized sheet from 371/2 by 58 to 18 by 24 inches. The sheets are cut off the roll by an entirely new invention, any desired length, and automatically fed to the printing cylinders; printed on both sides of the sheet, and delivered flat, without the use of tapes. The special features connected with the construction of this press are: 1. An entirely new bed motion for driving the form carriage, which dispenses with the universal or knuckle joint used on other machines: 2. An entirely new air spring, which renders unnecessary the pistons or cylinders formerly attached to the platen; 3. A new noiseless nipper motion; 4. Mechanism for varying the speed of the cutting cylinder, also for regulating the speed of the knife to the speed of the web. This machine is capable of running at a speed of

1,600 to 1,800 revolutions per hour—equal to 3,600 perfected impressions. The platen, 72 by 96, with racks and driving mechanism attached thereto, weighs 6,000 pounds and with form on 8,000. The press is 15 feet long by 8 wide, and 19 feet over the roll, 7 feet high, and weighs 19 tons, or a trifle over the weight of a single machine. We expect in our next issue to give an illustration and a detailed description of the same.

DIED, Saturday, June 29, 1889, at her home, 212 South Leavitt street, this city, Mrs. Emily Brine Hawkins, aged thirty-seven years. She was the wife of Mr. James Hawkins, cashier for Marder, Luse & Co. Besides her husband she leaves five children to mourn her loss, two of the children being a pair of twins (a boy and a girl) born but one day before her death. Mrs. Hawkins was a native of St. Johns, Newfoundland, but had been a resident of Chicago for some years; was a member of the Congregational church, and an active worker in some of its societies. She leaves a large circle of very warm friends, who extend their most heartfelt sympathy to the husband and children in their great loss by her death.

THE Wide Awake for July contains the following, respecting a gentleman well known in this city, the Hon. Melville W. Fuller. It will be read with interest by his many friends: "The Chief Justice of the United States lives on a beautiful knoll in the suburbs of Washington. His elegant home called 'Belmont,' with turrets and spires, built of rough light-colored stone, is only a few rods from the Fourteenth street car-line that leads to the White House and the capitol. As I was hurriedly passing his home yesterday, in the pouring rain, I saw three little girls all in a flutter of haste and excitement - wrapped in gossamers, with school-bags tucked away out of the wet - running to catch the car. Just behind them walked a scholarly-looking, gray-haired gentleman, with a most kindly, sunny face shining out from under the umbrella. 'O, papa! papa! do hurry; you're getting so wet,' I heard said; and the three little maids stopped and turned back to hold and pull and tug away at the quiet gentleman, hurrying him to take his place in the crowded car packed with a rainy-morning crowd. 'Papa' took hold of the strap, and the rosy little daughters kept fast hold of him to steady themselves in the swaying throng. The dripping umbrella leaned against the door, and the gentleman chatted pleasantly with the conductor, helped an old colored woman with a huge basket of clothes to a place beside him; and when the 'transfers' were given for Pennsylvania avenue and the little family 'changed cars' a murmur of inquiry and pleasure swept over the faces of those left. 'Who was that gentleman? Do you know him?' The conductor walked through very straight, and looked very proud as he said: 'That man is Chief-Justice Fuller, and he rides on my car every day. We like him. We like him, and all his family. They ain't a bit proud, nor stuck-up, and they know good manners from shoddy ones every time. Mr. Chief-Justice talks to us conductors just as kind and good as he does to the President. We hope he will stay on our line forever.'

PAPER TRADE NOTES.

A PAPER mill has been started at Newman, Georgia.

Carrollton, Georgia, has subscribed \$30,000 and Whitesburg \$15,000 for a paper mill.

THE F. O. Sawyer Paper Company, St. Louis, has incorporated, with a capital stock of \$60,000.

THE contract has been signed for the erection of the \$200,000 pulp and paper mill at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

The new Fox River Paper Mill in Appleton, Wisconsin, is virtually completed, and is expected to be in operation by October.

The Van Nortwick Paper Company, Batavia, Illinois, has shut down its mill, and will make arrangements to change from news to book grades.

In the matter of the failure of F. G. Tilton & Co., paper manufacturers, Fort Edward, N. Y., the schedules filed show liabilities of \$64,822.20 and assets of \$43,879.91. Included in the liabilities is an item of \$22,000 borrowed from the Hotchkiss estate,

which amount, a local paper states, was loaned to the firm some time since to keep it from failure at the time of the loan.

ROBERT CHASE & Co., of Northumberland, New Hampshire, have received an order for 1,000,000 reams of manila tissue.

-H. B. Nash has been appointed assignee of the Berkshire Paper Company of Pittsfield. The company has made an offer of 20 per cent.

THE Kearney Paper Manufacturing Company, Vilas, Miner county, Dakota, has filed articles of incorporation. Its capital stock is \$50,000.

WARNER MILLER of New York is credited with contemplating the erection at Mammoth Springs, Arkansas, of a \$250,000 plant for the manufacture of paper.

The Jackson paper mills, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, which have been in the hands of the sheriff, are to resume operations under the management of a receiver.

THE annual meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association will be held at Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Wednesday, July 31, at 10.30 a.m.

The Rockford Paper Mill, at Rockford, Iowa, has been burned. It had been in operation only a few days. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, on which there was \$4,000 insurance.

THE new paper mill at Denver, Colorado, will be located about three miles south of the city. It will be a 10-ton plant to begin with, but provision will be made for enlargement when needed.

The National Roll Paper and Cutter Company, capital stock \$250,000, has been chartered at Alexandria, Virginia, to manufacture paper holders and paper in rolls. E. C. Ford is president.

THE postmaster-general has advertised for bids for the postal card contract, to close July 18. He also advertises for proposals for furnishing adhesive postage stamps for four years from October 1.

THE Elkhart (Indiana) Paper Company have signed a contract for the removal of their entire plant to Muncie. They are to receive free natural gas and land, and will build a new mill 360 by 400 feet.

A \$30,000 stock company is being organized by R. Thomas, of Whitesburg. Georgia, to build a paper mill with a capacity of 6 tons daily at Carrollton, Georgia. Manila wrapping paper will comprise the product.

FOUR large mills, one of them 900 feet long, are now being built at Manchester, New Hampshire, one each by the Stark, the Amoskeag and the Manchester corporations, and one by the Leighton Manufacturing Company, at Kelley Falls on the Piscataqua

A MILL has been established at Ottawa, Canada, which makes paper pulp out of sawdust. The paper made wholly from sawdust is said to form an admirable sheathing that is fit for building after being tarred and dried. A better quality of paper is made by using one-fourth waste paper. The mill has a capacity for converting about 12,000 tons of sawdust into pulp annually.

The C. L. Hawes Company, of Dayton, Ohio, manufacturer of strawboard, recently deeded all of its property and mills and transferred its business and good will to the American Strawboard Company; capital stock, \$6,000,000. O. C. Barber, of Akron, Ohio, president. The fifteen largest mills in America are in the deal; their daily production is 300 tons of strawboards. There are only five little mills left out.

The contract for paper to be used in the state printing (Mass.), has been awarded to Rice, Kendall & Co., of Boston, at these rates: Calendered book paper, 5.45 cents per pound; machine book paper, 4.95 cents per pound; flat writings, 11, 12½, 13 and 15 cents per pound; colored flats, 8 cents per pound; ledgers less 40 and 5, 30 and 5, and 25 and 5 per cent; bond papers list price, less 25 per cent; medium covered papers 6.75 cents per pound; terms cash, 30 days, less 1 per cent, delivered at the printer's. Paper guaranteed to be free from ground wood pulp.

PERSONAL.

WE have received calls during the month from the following persons: Lucius S. Bigelow, general manager W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; John H. Prack and James N. Hull of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Charles S. Sinclair, Chicago; J. O. Harvey and John B. Greenway of Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. Potter, printer, Davis, Ill.; Alfred L. Richman, representing L. S. Dixon & Co., Liverpool, England; R. M. Tuttle, Mandan, Dakota; W. D. Salisbury, Oakland, Cal.; J. B. Morgan, of Morgan & Hamilton Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Orville D. Orton, St. Louis, Mo.

TRADE NEWS.

HENRY BENNER, printer, Marshall, Michigan, has sold out.

J. A. Dorsey & Co., printers, Dallas, Texas, have dissolved partnership.

FORD & SALTZMAN, job printers, Binghamton, New York, have dissolved.

L. PRANG & Co, art publishers, have removed their New York office to 16 Astor place.

The California Printing and Binding Company, San Diego, California, have dissolved partnership.

Buel & Roberts, printers, Cleveland, Ohio, have dissolved partnership. F. W. Roberts continues the business.

 ${\rm T.\ D.\ A.\ Watson,\ publisher\ of\ the\ \it Herald,\ Hartington,\ Nebraska,\ has\ been\ succeeded\ \ by\ the\ Herald\ Publishing\ Company.}$

 $\label{thm:potential} V_{\rm ICKERY} \ \& \ H_{\rm ILL}, \ of \ Augusta, \ Maine, \ are \ now \ putting \ in \ a \ Scott \\ perfecting \ web \ press, \ to \ print \ their \ many \ publications \ on.$

The Portland *Evening Express*, of Portland, Maine, have just placed another double cylinder in their office, to be used in case of accident to their other presses.

At the recent International Exposition, at Melbourne, Australia, Messrs. Berger & Worth, Leipsic, manufacturers of fine dry colors, and inks for all graphic branches, were awarded the first prize for their products.

Messrs. Thomas Waters, L. L. Talbott and J. F. Olsen have purchased the job printing and bookbinding departments of the Des Moines *Leader* office, and will conduct a general business in the commercial printing and bookbinding line.

GEORGE H. SANBORN & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York, have just issued a new catalogue of twenty pages containing illustrations and descriptions of the various sizes of their "Star" cutter, accompanied with testimonials vouching for the excellence of the same from the representative printers and binders of the United States.

Certificates of incorporation have been filed at Albany, New York, for the Home Seeker Printing and Publishing Company, of New York. The Home Seeker Company, formed by Charles O'Connor Hennessy, of New York, and Charles Sibley May, of Brooklyn, is organized for the purpose of printing, publishing and selling newspapers, books and pamphlets, and will include the United States in its operations.

Several months ago the Liberty Machine Works, of New York, sold one of their 9 by 13 "Liberty" jobbers to a printer at Jerusalem, who came to New York to select an outfit of American machinery and material for his printing establishment. The machine was duly shipped in small boxes, so as to allow the transporting from Jaffa to Jerusalem in the customary way, by mules, and arrived in Jerusalem in March last, all in complete order, nothing broken, where it was put at once to work. The great favor American machinery and materials have found in the Holy Land is shown in that the brother of the Jerusalem printer, who is a New York business man, called recently on the Liberty Machine Works, ordering a lot of cuts and some of Frederick H. Levey Company's inks, of which a supply had gone with the press.

Liberty Machine Works were shown a specimen book of the types owned by the Jerusalem printing office, which presented, besides Turkish and Hebrew, a lot of faces the existence of which is due to American ingenuity. The 9 by 13 "Liberty" shipped to Jerusalem was the first job press ever brought into that section of the globe, only hand-presses being there known before, and its arrival caused quite an excitement among the printing fraternity of Jerusalem, who were invited, by the proud possessor of this new tool for the execution of his art, to witness its first performances.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

Mr. James E. Scripps, of Detroit, has given \$5,000 to endow a room in Harper's hospital.

The German printers' union, New York Typographia, No. 7, is nearly twenty years old.

There are now thirty linotype machines in use on the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times.

St. Louis Union has adopted a stamp in lieu of a working card. A vignette of George Clark adorns the stamp.

The monument in honor of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, founder and editor of the *Labor Tribune*, is to cost \$3,500. His figure will stand upon a granite pedestal.

Mr. C. Moore, of Chicago, was the "Sweet singer of Israel" on the trip, and if the songs in heaven are as sweet as the songs he rendered, we want to go there.

THOMAS F. CROWLEY, of Cincinnati, one of the International Typographical Union delegates to the World's Labor Congress at Paris, sailed from New York for Havre, Saturday, July 6.

At a recent meeting of Detroit Typographical Union, J. A. Labadie was unanimously chosen as a delegate for choice of the Scripps League, to represent the printers at the Paris Exposition.

PUBLIC PRINTER PALMER tendered the position of chief clerk of the government printing office to Colonel A. W. Swalm, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. Colonel Swalm served an apprenticeship in Palmer's office, in Des Moines, years ago, and is now one of the proprietors of the Oskaloosa *Herald*.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, which has been selected as the place for holding the International Typographical Convention in 1890, is situated 694 miles from Baltimore, 739 miles from Chicago, 608 miles from St. Louis, and 475 miles from Cincinnati. A pretty good location from a geographical standpoint.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT HAY, of Leavenworth, whose attentions last year will be remembered, especially on the visit to the fort, when jolly Gen. McCook gave the delegates a sample of what Uncle Sam's boys could do, was present at the convention, as large as life and twice as natural. He has the happy faculty of making friends, and keeping them when he makes them. Valuable characteristics.

During the proceedings of the International Convention a pleasing divertisement occurrred. Ex-Delegate McAbee, of Chicago, on behalf of the delegates and visitors, presented Denver Union with a handsome, gold-lined water pitcher and silver goblets. Mr. Milburn expressed the union's thanks, and added: "I don't know what we're going to do with it. Very few of the boys drink water. But I will endeavor to get them to favor the pitcher in the future and let the jug stay dry."

The lady delegates to the Denver session of the International Typographical Union, Miss Mary Knott, of Akron, Ohio, and Miss Fannie Qualtrough, from Rochester, New York, by their earnestness and lady-like conduct won the respect of every delegate present. The Philadelphia *Union* in referring to the latter says: "She is not only a representative member of the printing craft (being a first-class compositor), but is a representative of the best element of her sex. Miss Qualtrough is a graduate of the Rochester Free Academy, well read on all subjects of general interest, and a woman whose refinement commands the greatest respect and consideration from her brothers in the craft and all with whom she comes in contact."

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

C. H. VAN BUREN, Baltimore, Maryland, has commenced the publication of the Architect and Builder.

THE Mercury is the name of a new illustrated Sunday paper recently established in Washington, D. C.

The Altoona (Pa.) Times entered upon its sixth volume June 20. It is an eight-column folio, democratic, and neatly printed.

THE New York Zeitung has been sued for libel by Mrs. Anna Scheibel, she claiming \$10,000 for defamation of character.

COL. FRED. D. MUSSEY officiates as editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette during Murat Halstead's absence in Europe.

Nelson Hersh, who was city editor of the Davenport, Iowa, Gazette five years ago, is now city editor of the New York Herald.

The Tobacco Record is the name of a handsome and interesting trade paper that has recently made its appearance in Philadelphia.

Hook and Line is a new weekly journal published by W. C. Harris. It will be devoted to the interests of New York fishermen.

W. J. Moore has started the Advocate, a seven-column folio, at Edenton, North Carolina. It takes the place of the old Enquirer.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* has recently moved into a new building on Bank street, where it now occupies one of the finest newspaper offices in Ohio.

MRS. MARY C. BRYAN, who so many papers state is the only Southern woman writer with a future, receives \$5,000 a year for editing *Monroe's Fashion Bazaar*.

THE New South Publishing Company has established the New South, a seven-column folio, at Beaufort, South Carolina. Its motto is suggestive: "Charity for All."

Pointers is the name of a neat four-page publication issued by Averill, Carpenter & Co., agents for Benton's self-spacing type, 191 and 193 East Fourth street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

LEE F. Spring, for a number of years past with the News at Hot Springs, Arkansas, as manager of the job department, is now with the Kansas City house of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company.

THE Evening Journal, published at Bristol, Pennsylvania, by W. C. Watson, has suspended after a hard struggle for existence. Mr. Watson will issue a weekly paper under the head of the Bristol Weekly Journal.

A New publishing company has been formed at Elizabeth, New Jersey, which will issue a daily democratic paper, to be called the Daily Ledger. Gen. J. Madison Drake, who owns the Sunday Argus, will have editorial charge of the Ledger.

M. BILDERBACK & Son have established a democratic paper at Griswold, Iowa. Mr. Bilderback was foreman of the Gazette, at Adel, Iowa, when the writer hereof entered that office as an apprentice, and the son was in swaddling clothes.

THE Word Carrier, a four-column, four-page monthly, printed at the Santee Agency, Nebraska, in the interest of schools and missions among the Indians, with special reference to the Santee Normal Training School, is a bright and instructive publication.

THE Sunday Gazette-Journal, published at Hastings, Nebraska, by the Gazette-Journal Publishing Company, is a seven-column eight-page illustrated weekly. It is one of the handsomest sheets published in the United States. We wish it abundant success.

MAJOR JOHN L. BITTINGER is again owner of the St. Joseph (Mo.) daily *Herald*. Major Bittinger was one of the proprietors of the *Herald* some twelve or fifteen years ago, the firm then being Wilkinson & Bittinger. Since that time Mr. Wilkinson has died, and Mr. Bittinger has had a somewhat varied career, but finally gets back to his old place and property. Mr. Ferd. Schlagle, the foreman of the *Herald* when Mr. Bittinger left it, is still at the helm upon his return, and, we believe, also a compositor or two, among the latter Mr. Peter Nugent, now the "ad" man. The *Herald* is the best newspaper property in St. Joseph, and it will deteriorate none under Major Bittinger's ownership and management.



Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.



PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, 67-71 Park Place, New York.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE Dakota Press Association meets at Watertown July 23.

THE West Michigan Press Association met at Muskegon, June 19, 20, and 21.

THE Wisconsin Press Association will meet at La Crosse, July 23. There will be an excursion to Eau Claire, Superior, St. Paul, and other points. We expect to give a detailed account of the proceedings in the August issue.

At the meeting of the Georgia Weekly Press Association, held Wednesday, July 3, at Cartersville, Mr. W. J. Campbell of the Constitution, public printer for Georgia, delivered a very interesting address on typesetting by machinery, for which we will try and find room in our August issue.

WE have received the proceedings of the Canadian Press Association for 1888, annual meeting and winter session of 1889, from the press of H. C. Moore, the *Free Press* office, Acton, Ontario. They are systematically compiled, and contain a great deal of useful and interesting information.

At the annual meeting of the New England Associated Press, the following officers were elected: President, W. W. Clapp, Boston *Fournal*; secretary, F. B. Whitney, Boston *Transcript*; executive committee—W. W. Clapp, T. B. Whitney, J. H. Holmes, Boston *Herald*; J. L. Shipley, Springfield *Union*; S. A. Hubbard, Hartford *Courant*

The Kentucky Press Association met in annual session at Owensboro, June 6, and was one of the brightest and largest editorial gatherings ever held in the state. After the transaction of a vast amount of important business the banquet took place. Prominent among those who were assigned to respond to toasts was the Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Yournal, who was given a warm greeting.

The annual excursion given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the editors of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Worthington newspapers left Philadelphia on Friday morning, June 21. The excursion this year was at Cresson, Pennsylvania, which is on the top of the Alleghany Mountains, and where the Pennsylvanians have a magnificent summer resort. The newspaper men, their wives and daughters, remained at the Mountain House for several days. A trip was made through the Conemaugh Valley, where the journalists had a chance to take a look at the scene of the great and destructive flood. These annual excursions are always very pleasant for all who are fortunate enough to be numbered among the guests, and much appreciated by the editors, who are confined to close rooms so many months of the year.

The members of the New Jersey Editorial Association, their wives and daughters, and a number of invited guests, enjoyed an excursion through northern New York, the trip lasting from Monday, June 24, until Friday. The annual hop took place at the Glen Park Hotel, at Watkins station, on Tuesday evening. The excursionists left Watkins by special train Wednesday morning and arrived at Niagara Falls at half past twelve o'clock, over the New York Central road. The run from Rochester to Buffalo, sixty-nine miles, was made in ninety minutes. The excursionists quartered at the International Hotel. The following message was wired to the Pennsylvania editors at Cape May, New Jersey: "While viewing the waters of Niagara the New Jersey Editorial Association sends greeting to the Pennsylvania editors, enjoying the waters of the Atlantic at Cape May."

ABOUT 150 members of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association and their ladies took their annual excursion to Cape May, Monday, June 24. They first assembled at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, and from thence boarded the steamboat Republic at Race street wharf, through the courtesy of the owners. From Cape May Point the association proceeded to the Stockton Hotel, Cape May, where they partook of a banquet tendered by F. Theodore Walton. The party made their headquarters at the Stockton during their three days' stay. On Thursday night the annual banquet of the association was held. The association, through the chairman of their executive committee, H. L. Taggart,

extended an invitation to President Harrison to be present at the banquet or grant them a reception, but an answer was received to the effect that the latter could not attend the banquet or grant the reception. The president of the association is Thomas M. Jones, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of Northern Indiana Editorial Association was held in Kendallsville, June 13 and 14. Able and interesting papers were read on: "The Newspaper of the Fireside," by J. B. Stoll, South Bend Times; "The Advertising Agent," by J. D. Page, News, Fort Wayne; "Official Patronage," J. W. Adams, Post, Columbia City; "Making Both Ends Meet," J. J. Higgins, Butler Review.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Envelopes gummed on the outside of the lower flap instead of the inside of the upper flap is a new American idea. In sealing envelopes of this make the tongue is not brought in contact with mucilage.

An adhesive mucilage for labels, suitable for bottles or glass, may be prepared by soaking glue in strong vinegar; then heat to boiling and add flour. This is very adhesive and does not decompose when kept in wide-mouthed bottles.

The fiftieth anniversary of the invention of photography will be celebrated in Berlin, from the middle of September to the middle of October next, by a jubilee photographic exhibition. Exhibits from all countries will be admitted.

The type specimen pages in this issue of The Inland Printer include four from the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia, three of which are lining gothics in different faces and one lining gothic extended. It will be noticed that all these have lower case from the six point up. They will all prove useful in offices of any size.

Compressed vegetable parchment is being experimented with for bearings on Prussian railways. An emulsion of water and oil, any of the mineral oils, is used as lubricant. The parchment soon becomes impregnated with oil, and is able to go a long time without a renewal of lubrication. Superiority to metal is claimed for it.

Many thanks to Mr. William B. Root, of Aspen, of the firm of Freeman & Root, dealers in mining properties, for information given and favors extended. The specimens received will be placed under lock and key, and treasured as heirlooms. Parties intending visiting this beautiful city for the purpose of investing in its mines, cannot do better than call on him.

Russell B. Harrison has sailed for Europe, where he will visit Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and Leipsic in the interest of his paper here. Mr. Harrison, it is stated, will be the first member of the family in direct line of descent from Major-General Thomas Harrison, who was executed for fighting under Cromwell, that has ever returned to England, even to make a visit.

A New York daily states that thirty-five convicts were at work at Sing Sing, a few days ago, sorting and boiling rags, under the contract the warden has taken with Bernard Dreyfus of New York. They have fifteen tons to work on, and if the experiment proves successful the industry will be regularly established at the prison and one hundred men will be set at work at it.

MR. THOMAS W. ELLIOTT, of London, Ontario, an esteemed contributor to THE INLAND PRINTER, received the government medal for best wood engraving at the recent art examination at Toronto. This is the second medal this gentleman has taken, having received one last year for drawings. He also received certificates for painting on china, ornamental and industrial design.

A PROCESS to render paper impervious to the action of acids, water, air, etc., has been patented by C. D. Aaria, of London. It is as follows: A bath is first prepared, composed of bisulphide of carbon and gutta percha, sufficient of the first named being employed to dissolve the gutta percha and thus form a solution into which the paper is immersed and allowed to remain for twelve hours or more. The material is then removed and allowed to dry

for two hours, when it is placed under pressure to cause the gutta percha to form a solid coat upon the material. After applying this pressure, the paper or other material is once again allowed to dry for twenty-two hours, after which the whole process is repeated and the material is ready for use.

Some time ago the Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, offered \$200 in rewards for various original designs in type, and a reward for best collection of printing done with Central Typefoundry "copper alloy" type. There were a great number of competitors for each prize. The fortunate ones were: Orange Perry, Coldwater, Mich; C. W. Kemmer, Fergus Falls, Minn.; A. J. Munro, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. R. Horsman, London, Eng., and S. Reed Johnston, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NEW mill for the manufacture of paper from moss has been recently established in Sweden. Paper of different thicknesses and pasteboard made of it have already been shown, the latter even in sheets three-quarters of an inch thick. It is as hard as wood and can be easily painted and polished. It has all the good qualities but none of the defects of wood. The pasteboard can be used for door and window frames, architectural ornaments and all kinds of furniture.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, 512. Mr. F. Rose, late of Lansing, is now foremanizing on the Tribuse, and Mr. G. Callahan is holding a like position on the Evening Press.

Bismarck. Dak.—State of trade, good; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$25. Work will be good in this city until after the legislature in the spring. Not enough printers here now to do the work.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; joid printers, per week, \$15. New book and job scale put into force. Business not very good and printers warned to keep away from Boston at present. Principal firms signed scale 40 cents per thousand ems, \$15 per week.

Chicago, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, 818. President Plank addressed the union at its last meeting, and made a favorable impression. Opinion among the craft seems to be divided about the action taken by the International body at the Denver session.

Columbia. S. C.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; book work, per week, nine hours, \$15; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20.

Dallas, Texas.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening and weekly, 37 cents; week scale, \$18; mine hours constitute a day's work. Some talk of a new morning paper in the near future.

Detroit. Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers per week, \$14. Subs in good demand at present, with prospect of demand beeping up for some time.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, \$13.50; job printers, per week, \$13.50. Morning Gazette have removed to the Michael's building, on East Berry street, and have very neat quarters. On June 7 the Morning Journal changed hands, W. W. Rockhill, farmer city clerk, and A. J. Monahan, of the Sentinel editorial staff, taking charge. Archer & Bro. have moved into their new building on Clinton street, built for them. It is a very fine building.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12, 10b printers, per week, \$12. C. F. Narson has resigned his situation on the Patriet, and will act as agent for the Eree Press (Detroit), here.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$15.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Newspaper work continues fair, while book and job work is showing signs of the approach of hot weather. Crane's office is turning out considerable fine work. No. 80 pays per capita on 240 members—100 gain in last year.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, about fair; prospects, about fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Work in the job printing line is very dull at the present time, and in book printing there is nothing doing. The supply of printers in all classes is much greater than the demand.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, moderately fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, \$12 per week; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. Col. John B. Clarke has been rediected state printer for two years, which will make business good in his (the Mirror) office for that length of time, as it has been most of the time during the past four years.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor, until September 1; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The printing business is very dull, there being two unemployed printers to every one employed. The Sunday Standard has been changed from an eight-page to a four-page paper.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, \$16; job printers, per week, \$18. Too many printers in town at present, and still they are pouring in.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Sunday was suspension day in No.7; about twenty-five members went by default, dues not paid. Joseph L. Evans, ex-president of No. 7 and an ex-delegate to the International Typographical Union, has been found guilty of boycotting, and the master decrees that he and a few more shall pay the sum of \$2.400, and costs, about \$4,000, quite a sum to pay when the boys have not the wherewithal. The printers will give their annual picnic in August. Plenty of subs in town and ditto of work.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Business is duller than it has been for years, and the "subs" outnumber the regulars. Tourists without money had better not stop here unless they want to walk out of town.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. Job offices are having all they want to do. The employing printers are making a combined effort to stop the "pauper" printing done at the D. M. Institute. The Republican has added two lady compositors (the first in the city) to its composing room.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, fair for the season; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, also poor; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents and 43 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Every branch of the printing business still continues very dull, and the city is loaded with idle printers; job hands make less than \$15 per week for the present.

Tacoma, W. T.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 for 9 hours. Due to the late conflagration at Seattle, and of consequently throwing many "comps" out of work, this will be a poor place for some time to come.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33% cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$15; job printers, per week, \$15. Contrary to all predictions and former records, July opened up with a demand for more printers than the town could supply and a few were imported. This state of things seems destined to last through the month, and perhaps longer.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening and weekly, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. Work on morning papers and in a few of the day offices became suddenly brisk recently, but is rapidly reacting toward dullness again. Nine hours prevails.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work has been very good for a few weeks, but has commenced to slack up a little now.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of a new implement for rule bending, called the Bartholomew "Twister." Cuts of it, and samples of its work, are shown in the advertisement, which explain the implement and its uses better than words. Among the recommendations offered for the Bartholomew "Twister" are its simplicity, portability, durability, and above all

its cheapness, the price being but \$4.00. At this price every rule twister can afford to have a "Twister" of his own. C. E. Bartholomew, 22 College Place, New York, is the manufacturer, to whom orders should be sent. See the advertisement.

The Liberty Machine Works of 54 Frankfort street, New York, calls the attention of the trade in this issue to their new indestructible solid all-brass galley and their galley lock-up on pages 868 and 869. The galley is strong and substantial, is guaranteed for three years, and is certainly entitled to be called ''indestructible." The galley lock-up is a useful and simple contrivance, which will save its cost in time saved in a few months.

A RARE opportunity is open for a competent job printer who can invest \$5,000 to secure a half-interest in one of the best paying plants in the West (established 1883). Business includes wood and seal engraving, making rubber stamps, etc., and will be sold only to a suitable party. Must be sold, as owner will enter theological seminary first of September. Principals only address for particulars "C. W. D.," 904 Monroe street, Topeka, Kansas.

TO THE SEA SHORE AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

ON THE FINEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

The next "Sea Side and White Mountains Special," solid Pullman vestibuled train of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway leaves Dearborn station, Chicago, Wednesday next, at 5 p. m., and each Wednesday thereafter during the tourist season. The attractions of Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence river, Montreal, and the glorious scenery of the White Mountains, are all enjoyed by passengers on this modern hotel on wheels. The entire train, including dining car, barber shop, ladies' and gentlemen's bath rooms, library, and observation car, with four magnificent Pullman vestibuled sleeping palaces, all lighted by electricity, runs through to the Atlantic coast without change of any car. The ladies should not overlook the special feature of a "lady attendant," who accompanies the train. Passengers for the White Mountains, Rangeley Lakes, Poland Springs, Portland, Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, York Harbor, Portsmouth, Isle of Shoals, and all the seaside and mountain resorts of New England, should secure accommodations early on this finest train in the world by applying to E. H. Hughes, general western passenger agent Chicago & Grand Trunk railway, No. 103 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

Tourist tickets to all eastern summer resorts are now on sale good to October 31st.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMBINED TYPE TABLE AND GALLEY RACK.

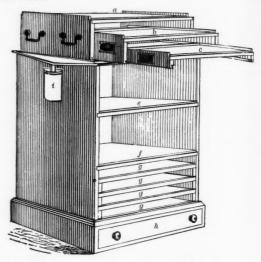
Every proprietor of a printing office knows the trouble and annoyance the care of matter, "live" or "dead," occasions. He knows the disadvantages of the galley rack, the standing galley and the imposing stone as receptacles for standing matter. Something to take the place of these and obviate their disadvantages has been "a long-felt want." Not only has such a thing been a long-felt want to the proprietors, but foremen and compositors as well have felt the need.

Some years ago the foreman of the composing room of now one of the largest law-book publishing houses in the country discovered a scarcity of room for standing matter, and asked the proprietors to purchase a few additional stones. The proprietor replied, "Can't you find a substitute for stones? They take up too much room, and, besides, are very expensive." The foreman then set his wits to work, and, profiting by the adage that "necessity is the mother of invention," devised the Combined Type Table and Galley Rack, a condensed description and cut of which is herewith given. It is the invention of Mr. John Jehle, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and a patent on it was allowed January 29, 1889. The invention is no experiment, as it has been in use for more than three years.

The tables and covers are constructed of hardwood. Height, including covers, 3 feet 6 inches; length, 3 feet 3 inches; width,

2 feet 2 inches; with surface of about 36 square feet for type, and rack for twelve or sixteen double galleys, full length. Also, one sort case.

Covers and receptacles for type, covered with heavy rolled zinc; gutters around whole table, preventing water running onto galleys and floor. The tables and covers are designed for live or dead matter.



Side View.—With space for sixteen double galleys lying flat, and covers projected. Also made for galleys raised on one side. a to c, portable covers for live or dead matter; d, the letter is not shown, but it is the space for matter immediately under c; g, galley racks; h, sort case; i, water can.

The covers can be moved either forward or backward, so as to reach the matter underneath, and are provided with iron grooves to prevent tipping when moved out more than half way.

All type on tables and covers is accessible without a moment's delay. The tables and covers are provided with galley-rests for shoving type off. The covers are portable, and can be removed with type and placed near the compositors' cases, thus saving valuable time when distributing.

There is no wear on the bottom of type, as the zinc can be oiled with machine oil (which prevents corrosion), and is as smooth as stone. The oil does not get onto the type, as printers will testify. Wipe oil off before placing type on tables or covers.

By the use of these tables the imposing stones are always ready for locking up of forms.

The tables can be made any shape or size desired.

The West Publishing Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota, have in use eight tables, each being treble the size above described, with covers, and store about four thousand pages of live and dead matter on their tables — fully 30,000 pounds of type — and the average amount of matter pied does not amount to one-fourth of a galley per week! a wonderful record considering that there are from 100 to 150 employés in the composing room the year round. Three imposing stones only are used in the job and composing rooms, and no matter is kept standing in chases, thereby saving great expense in chases, furniture, etc.

THE VAN DUZEN GAS ENGINE.

Among the many modes of producing power for propelling machinery of every kind the gas engine is one of the most satisfactory, economical and efficient now used, and of the various makes of this class of engines none stand higher in the estimation of those who have used them, or have proved more serviceable and practicable, than the Van Duzen gas engine, manufactured by the Van Duzen Gas Engine Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Van Duzen engine is of the very highest grade both in construction and material, and being of the vertical type it occupies from 20 to 50 per cent less floor space than other engines. Besides the

advantage of compactness, an engine of this construction has less friction of the working parts, perfect alignment, and is consequently the most durable. It will be to the interest of any printer, publisher, bookbinder or electrotyper to examine this engine and look well into the merits of the same, if about to add to his plant a motor of any kind. The Van Duzen Company have issued a descriptive pamphlet fully describing all the points of excellence of their engine, which will be sent to anyone interested on request. Notice the advertisement of the company on page 862.

ANOTHER NOVELTY JUST OUT.

The old established, well-known and enterprising firm of Berger & Wirth, manufacturers of fine colors and printing inks at Leipsic, Germany, having their branch located at 190 William street, New York, have brought out an entire new roller composition, the "Victoria Bianca," called "The White," on account of its white cream color.

This new composition, to judge from the peculiar, and to the purpose, especially suitable materials, according to experience and practical tests, surpasses anything which has been made hitherto. The "Bianca" excels in its great elastic and resisting powers and durability, and can be frequently recast without losing its many excellent qualities. The composition is also quite indifferent to temperature, can be worked in cold, warm or damp rooms, and is therefore highly recommended for any kind of work, for ordinary machines as well as for the fastest running rotary machines, in every climate.

It may just as well be added that this new composition has already stood the test to the fullest extent, being pronounced by the most eminent establishments in Europe as The Best in the market, fully carrying out all the claims of its manufacturers. We have, therefore, much pleasure in recommending the new "Victoria Bianca" to the American trade as a first rate article in every respect.

Mr. Beisbarth, the able and courteous manager of the New York branch, will gladly give all further information.

FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell from principal stations on its lines, on Tuesdays, August 6th and 2oth, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rotes to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. For tickets and further information concerning these excursions call on your nearest C. B. & Q. ticket agent, or address P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Illinois

A GOOD OPENING.—An established country paper in a grow-ing town of over 2,000 population in New York State is offered for sale. Circulation over 2,000; job work and advertising good. Office finely located in new building. Water power and other conveniences. Don't write unless business is intended. \$2,000 or \$2,500 to make first payment. Address "X," care INLAND PRINTER.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, so cutis each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 37 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

FINAL VOLUME of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange" to be issued this year, and as we have gained a good many new members by furnishing copies of Vol. III at the binding fee, shall continue to do so as long as they last. See notice in another column. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE — An established business, now paying a good profit. Customers in every State. A good chance to make money. Address, STICK & RULE, care Inland Printer.

FOR SALE—Newspaper in a live town in New York state. Circulation over 2,000. Office established and doing a good business. Capital opening for a young man. Address "J. P. W.," care of The Inland PRINTER.

FOR SALE—An old-established and well-equipped job printing office in one of the largest and best cities in Michigan. The proprietor has other business, and will sell at a bargain. For particulars address JAS. GRAY. Box 603, Bay City, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Complete Hughes stereotype outfit No. 1, 13 by 23 inches, with all tools, etc., for doing first-class work, and full instructions for use. Outfit is new, and will be sold at a bargain. Address "BARGAIN," care of INLAND PRINTER.

RARE OPENING—In leading job printing and bookbinding business. County seat of 30,000 inhabitants. Capital required, \$5,000 to \$7,000. McNEIL BROS., San Jose, California.

WANTED—Foreman; a man who understands all branches of the printing business; must be up to the times. To a first-class man a permanent situation and good wages. Address, with all particulars, "C. P. S.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. desires to obtain fifteen or twenty copies of No. 4 of Vol. III of The Inland Printer to complete sets for binding, and will pay 25 cents per copy for same. Send them on if you can spare any.

\$3,000 will buy a newly established job printing office doing a paying business. Presses of the latest pattern; type on point system. Population of city 70,000, with many large surrounding towns. A capital opportunity for a stock company. Reason for selling, desire to settle estate. Address "EASTERN," care of INLAND PRINTER.

COUNTING MACHINES.



NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS!

FOR SALE, A Nine-Column Folio WEB PRINTING MACHINE.

Prints from type, delivers the sheet flat, unfolded, at a speed of about **8,000 per hour.** This press may be purchased at a bargain. For further particulars address

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MFG. CO., 325 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

ST. LOUIS PRINTING INK WORKS.

B. THALMANN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL GRADES



AND VARNISHES.

Office, 210 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.





WE WANT YOU and every other Printer TO KNOW that the "Perfected Prouty" is the best Job Press made. Such a claim we know.

and you know, is common, but we make this claim because every printer using the "Perfected Prouty" pronounces it the best, and these are

THE REASONS WHY

It is not an old-style press under a new name, but a modern press, built from original designs to meet the requirements of the printer. Old ideas of construction have been discarded, and the "Perfected Prouty" is absolutely free from grinding cams and powerful springs, rubbing or sliding motions, thump, pound, noise and rattle.

THE "PERFECTED PROUTY" PRESS

is so constructed that speed and durability combined with excellence of the work produced, and smoothness of operation are its characteristic features. In these particulars this press is Perfection, and its claims to superiority are based upon solid facts. Investigate these claims and you will be forced to admit that the "Perfected Prouty"

IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

We sell the "Perfected Prouty" on its merits; guarantee full satisfaction, and will ship one on trial to any responsible firm. Any printer wanting a Job Press should acquaint himself with the new features and valuable meri a of the "Perfected Prouty."

Descriptive Pamphlet mailed on application.

GEO. W. PROUTY & CO. MANUFACTURERS, BOSTON, MASS.



FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER 500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

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Equipped with all the latest improved appliances for casting Rollers, we produce strictly first-class work.

Rollers cast in our patented "Peerless" Composition, or in our standard "Acme" Composition, are guaranteed to work satisfactorily in any climate.

"PEERLESS" COMPOSITION, in Bulk, 40 cts. per lb.

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Rollers and Composition carefully packed for transportation. By the use of our PATENTED APPARATUS for facilitating the casting of Rollers, we are enabled to claim PERFECTION in QUALITY and DISPATCH in PRODUCTION unequaled by any other establishment.

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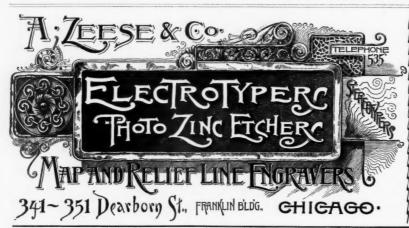
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PRINTING PRESSES A SPECIALTY.

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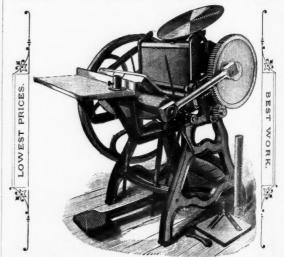
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Steam Fixtures, \$12. Ink Fountain, \$12. Boxed and delivered free in N.Y. City.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press;
every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks trial
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A. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER,

Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses, No. 41 Centre Street, New York. THE INLAND CUTTER. + + + + + + THE REDWAY CUTTER.

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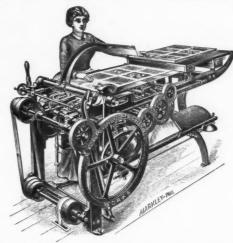
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OUR NEW FOLDING MACHINE is the best built and the most accurate folder ever made. The cheapest machine to operate. It folds to perfect register. Occupies less room than any other folding machine. Very simple in construction, and of great speed. All machines sold on thirty days' trial. Send for full information and circulars to

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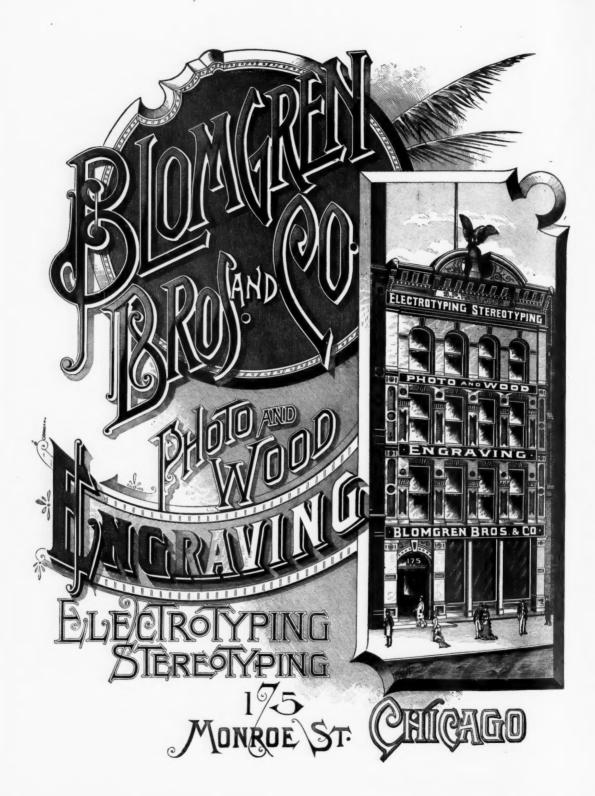
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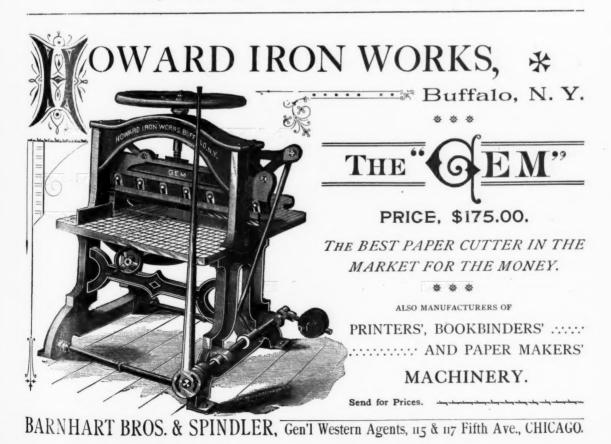
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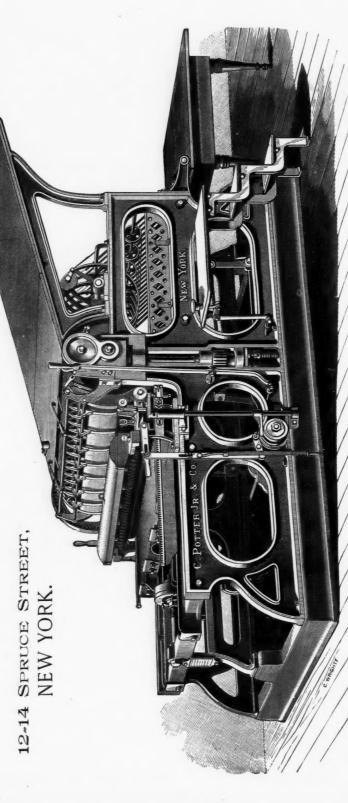


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PATENT IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

ITH patented mechanism for controlling the vertical movement of the impression cylinder. It is extremely powerful, accurately fitted, free from Its patent reversing mechanism consisting of a cross-belt and spring shifter, is operated by the foot, which places the Press under the immediate control of friction and evenly balanced. A patented automatic device is also provided which prevents lost motion, and governs the degree of impression. These advantages, with its Sheet Delivery, Hinged Distributer, Caps, Positive Slide Motion, Noiseless Grippers, etc., complete a printing machine that in every respect is equal to the most exacting demands of the times.

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